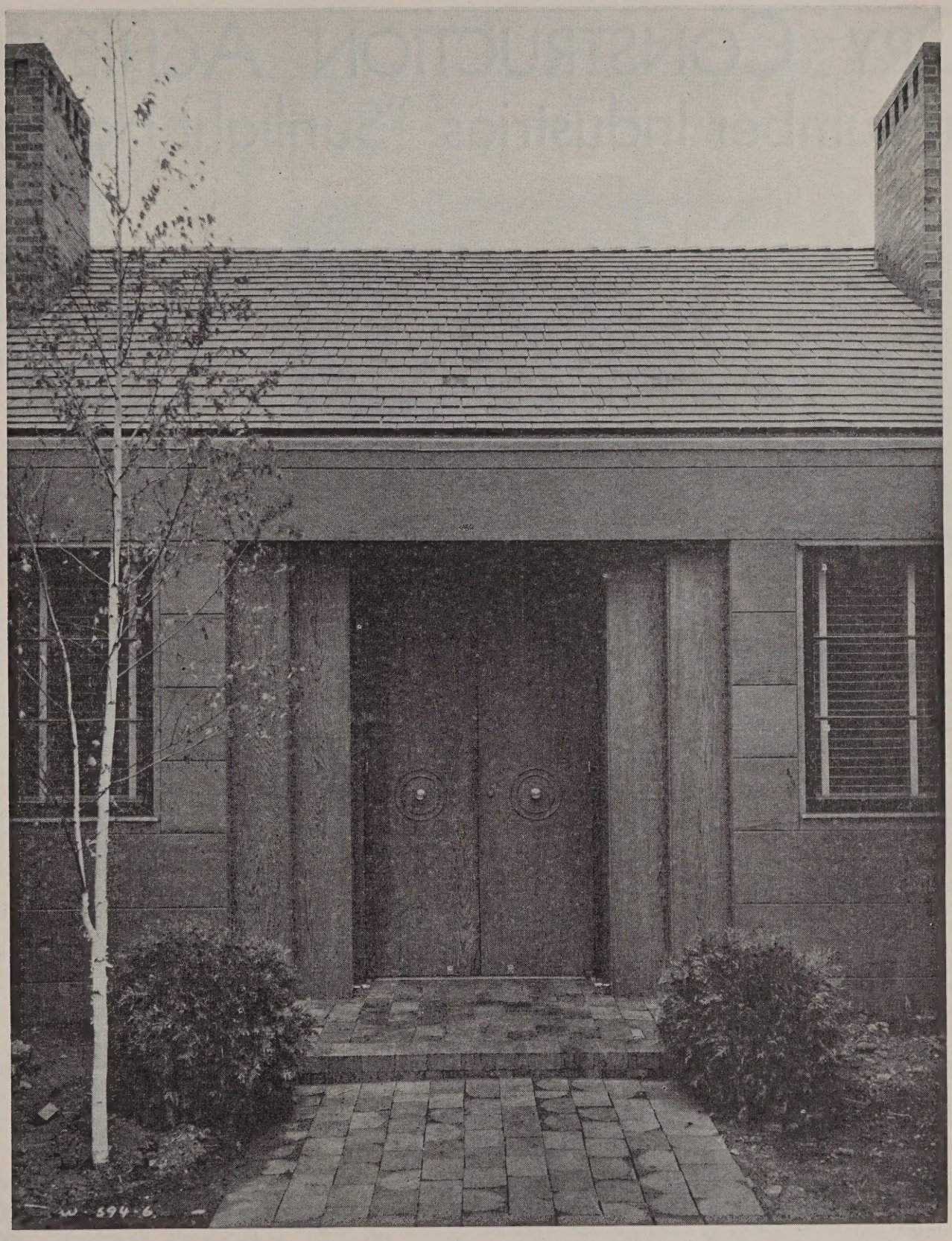
# *The* CENTURY OF PROGRESS

# SUNLIGHT HOUSE

## THE LAST WORD IN HOME SATISFACTION

The All-Lumber House
by the
Lumber Industry of the U. S. A.

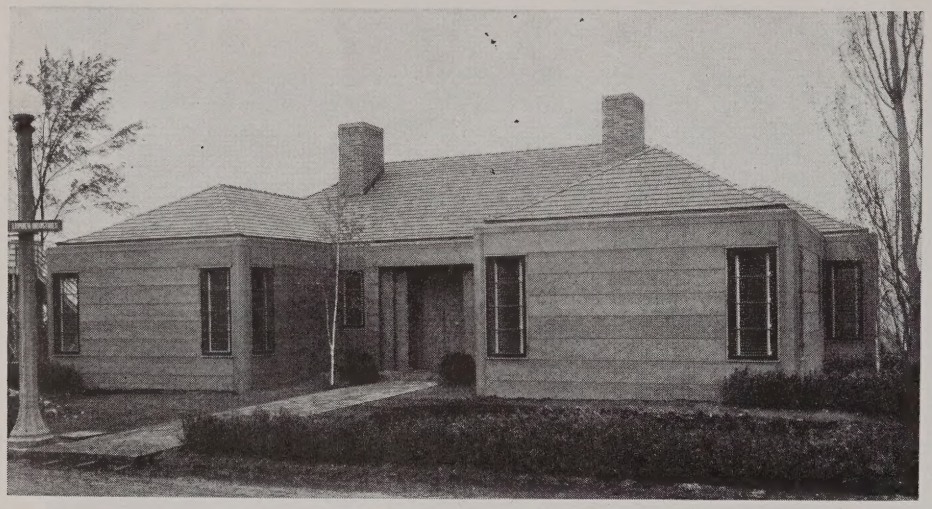



# "SUNLIGHT HOUSE"—THE ENTRANCE

The Lumber Industries' all-wood house at A Century of Progress was made possible by cash subscriptions from 3760 individual employees and firms in the lumber and forest products industries.

E. A. Grunsfeld, Architect; Charles E. Close and Arthur T. Upson, in charge of construction; Publicity Committee, George W. Dulany, Jr. (chairman), Ralph J. Hines, John W. Watzek, Jr., Frank R. Adams, Robert Hixon and Charles E. Close.

# DRY CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVED
# In Lumber Industries' "Sunlight House"



## Century of Progress Home Shows Advantages of All-Wood Interiors

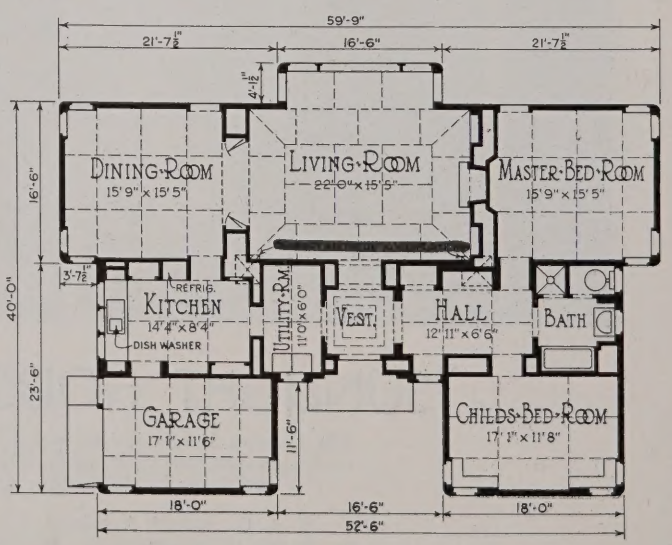
ONE of the most admired of the Exhibition Houses that grace the Home Planning Group at Chicago's Century of Progress is the "Sunlight House" erected by the combined lumber interests of America. It shares with the two other houses of wood the distinction—among so many flat roofed types—of having a sloping roof; and, judging from the many comments of early visitors, the hip or gable roof still "looks like home" to most folks.

Two noteworthy facts stand out regarding this all-lumber house; first, its erection was made possible by the cash subscriptions of 3760 individuals, firms and associations connected with the lumber business, and second, it is of the modern *dry wall* construction throughout, utilizing plywood panels and solid lumber wall finish instead of plaster.

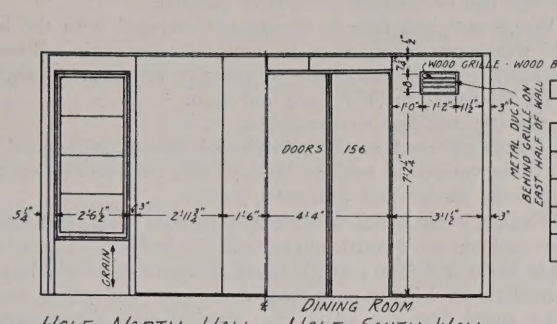
Describing this house in the words of the architect, Mr. E. A. Grunsfeld, Jr., of Chicago, "the architecture is modern but not stylized. It is designed in a straightforward and logical manner, using wood to the best advantage and making the design depend on articulation of the various wood parts as they fit together. Its design is very simple and depends for effect on this extreme simplicity. The plan makes an excellent living unit although the size is slightly larger than would be required for actual living quarters. By reason of being an exhibit house, the halls, vestibules, etc., have been increased to accommodate a crowd. Were the house to be used as a living unit the room sizes could be slightly reduced and the house further contracted by making normal size corridors and vestibules.

"By using the structural necessities of the building to give effective design, a number of innovations in appearance have been achieved. The exterior corners are rounded, behind which the downspouts are located. This piece eliminates mitering of the siding on the exterior and can be removed in one piece, giving accessibility to the downspouts. The gutter is of an inlaid type which simplifies the silhouette of the house at the intersection of the roof and exterior walls. The chief innovation in design of the house is that it is a "plasterless" house and can be erected directly, cleanly and quickly without bringing in the plasterer and quantities of water with him.

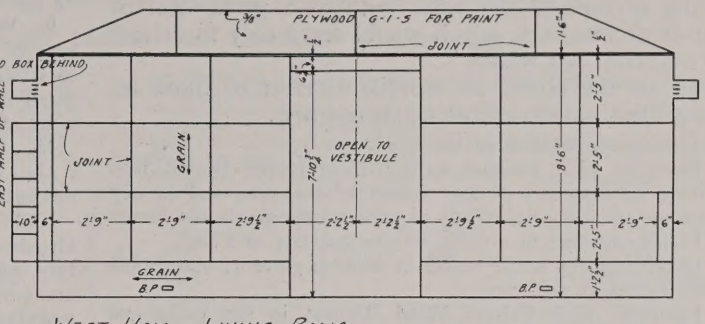
"In order to carry this out successfully, the wood walls are finished as far as possible in a very simple fashion without elaborate graining and the wood is not being stained. A finish has been applied which keeps the natural appearance of the wood. The ceilings are made of plywood which are calcimined to reflect maximum light. The simplicity of the interior is achieved by the method of applying the wood. Instead of using battens, adjacent pieces of the same material are employed having the edges rounded which gives a satisfactory articulation of the crack and at the same time gives a certain decorative feeling. In spite of the use of various kinds of woods for the walls of the different rooms, they are being treated as a



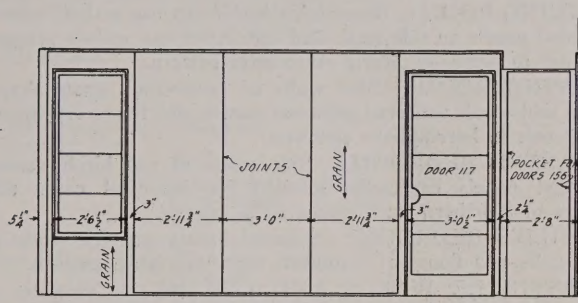

**The floor plan of the Lumber Industries' "Sunlight House" is broad and ample, a dignified exponent of a great industry.**



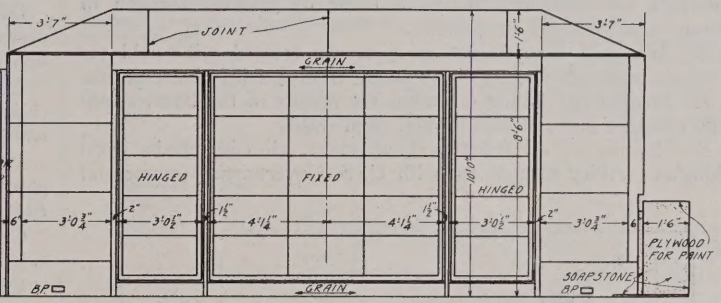

HALF NORTH WALL ~ HALF SOUTH WALL



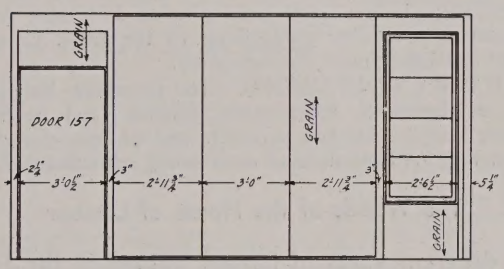

WEST WALL ~ LIVING ROOM



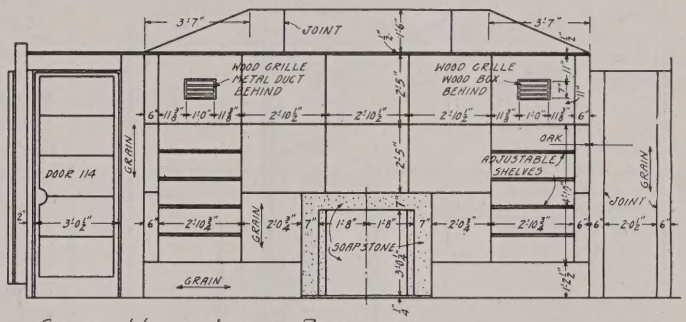

EAST WALL ~ DINING ROOM



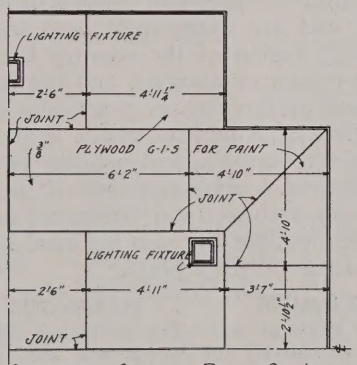

EAST WALL ~ LIVING ROOM



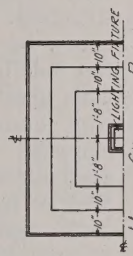

WEST WALL ~ DINING ROOM



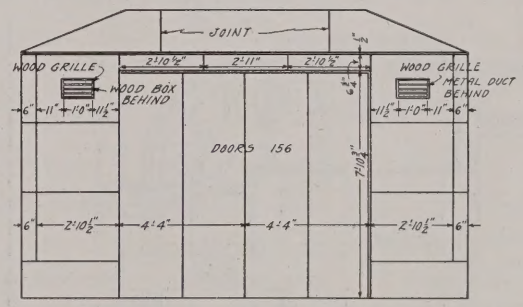

SOUTH WALL ~ LIVING ROOM



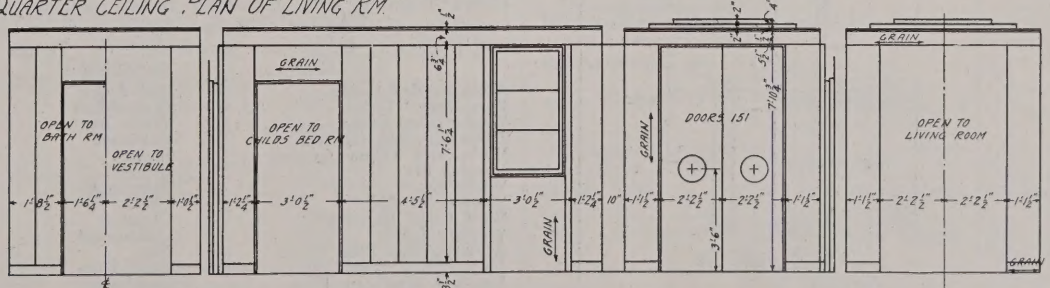

QUARTER CEILING PLAN OF LIVING RM.




HALF CEILING PLAN OF VESTIBULE




NORTH WALL ~ LIVING ROOM




HALF SOUTH WALL · HALF NORTH WALL · WEST WALL ~ HALL · VESTIBULE · EAST WALL SOUTH WALL SIMILAR

# PANEL DESIGN FOR INSIDE WALLS

back-ground only. The effect aimed at is that of an interesting texture to the walls without a great deal of elaborate architecture, which would serve only to detract from the room as a whole."

Some of the points of especial interest to those inspecting the lumber industries house are:

1. The corner location of the windows.
2. Beautiful wood paneled walls without plaster behind, thus permitting construction at any season of the year and in any temperature and no after effects of excess moisture in the house.
3. Living quarters in a unit; service quarters in a unit.
4. Outside of the house wood, in modern pattern; susceptible to redecoration at any time.
5. Insulated with Balsam Wool Blanket in the walls and Sisalkraft paper beneath the siding, which together with wood interiors and exteriors, makes a home of greatest warmth in winter and coolness in summer.
6. Sills and floor joists are pressure treated with cold tar creosote and sub flooring is pressure treated with zinc chloride.
7. Structural framing embodies the results of the latest scientific research and provides strong, rigid walls.
8. Roofing of all heartwood, all clear, all edge grain wood shingles certified to conform with U. S. Government Commercial Standard CS 31/31 providing permanent roof which will always lie flat and can be finished natural or painted.
9. Wood sash and frames throughout stripped with the latest type of weatherstripping, easy to operate, reduce air infiltration to a minimum, and convenient to curtain, no frosted panes of glass, no condensation on frames and sash.
10. Garage attached to the house.
11. Floors of wood, sanitary, beautiful, warm, economical.
12. Wide variety of woods, finishes, and treatments available, through local dealer and millwork plants.

KITCHEN: Beautiful white maple paneled walls and built-in kitchen cabinets with hard maple unit block floor. Light, sanitary, can be kept sanitary at all times, convenient, amply large to accommodate all kitchen auxiliary equipment and allow enough working space but not requiring extra steps. Convenient to breakfast nook and dining room. Modern in every way.

DINING ROOM: Beautiful, sliced American walnut veneered plywood panels on side walls and also American walnut parquetry flooring in beautiful Marie Antoinette pattern.

LIVING ROOM: Side walls of sawn-comb grain Appalachian white oak veneered plywood panels and floors Appalachian white oak in herringbone patterns.

MASTER BEDROOM: Side walls of red birch veneered plywood panels especially selected for beautiful color tones. Floors of Northern hard maple strip pattern.

CHILD'S BEDROOM: Selected knotty genuine white pine side walls and floors of Southern white oak strip pattern.

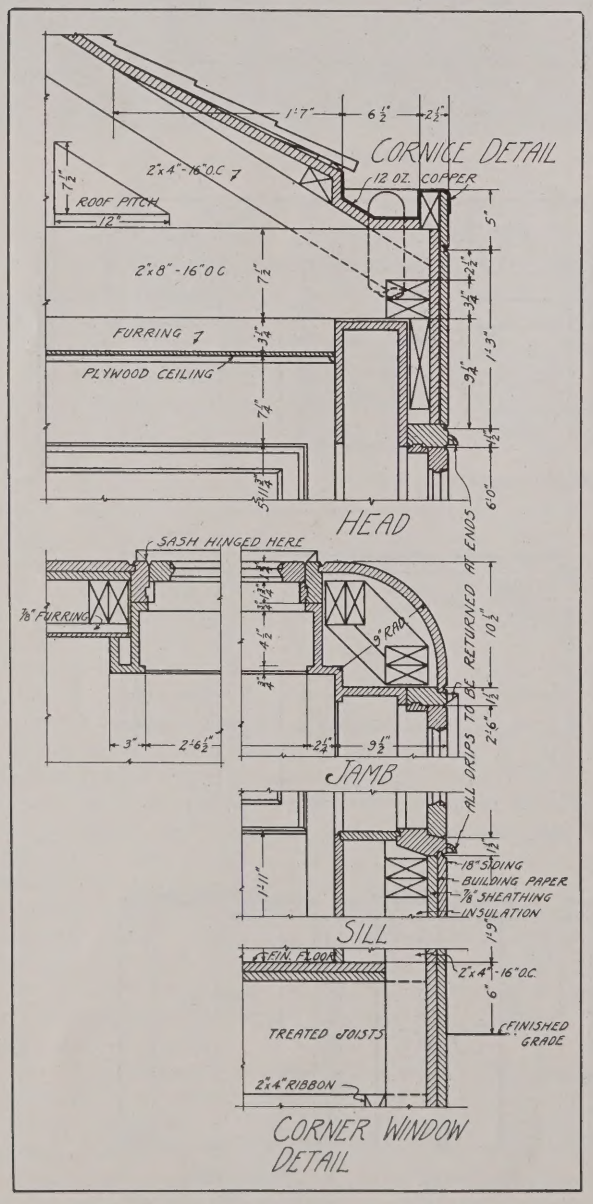
VESTIBULE WALLS AND CEILING: Tidewater red cypress, natural finished paneling with floors of Appalachian white oak in block pattern and color toned to match the walls.

HALL WALLS: Arkansas soft pine natural finished panels.

CEILINGS THROUGHOUT: Douglas fir plywood.

CLOSETS: Lining made from genuine Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar of a quality conforming to the Govt. Commercial Standard and hence moth damage-proof.

AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT: The plumbing, heating, ventilating, refrigeration, incineration, cooking, and other home equipment, and the finished hardware and fixtures generally are the latest improved products of outstanding manufacturers.




**Cornice detail shows concealed gutter; down-spout (not shown) is inside the round corner panel which is removable. Box in window head is to hold Venetian Blind when raised.**

## The Woods of the House of Lumber

The different kinds of lumber utilized in the Lumber Industries' "Sunlight House" represent only a few of the scores of different species of American woods which were available and are extensively used in home construction. Every region of the country has its preferences, for one reason or another, and the home builder can suit his own preferences in practically any locality. This great variety of American woods is another reason why lumber is the versatile and popular home building material. Moreover, a wide selection of these woods is available to every architect and contractor and to every prospective home builder through his local retail lumber dealer and his local millwork plant.

### SOFTWOOD LUMBER

The following kinds of softwoods are used extensively for house framing and sheathing and many of them for exteriors and interiors:

Aromatic Red Cedar
Port Orford Cedar
Western Red Cedar
Tidewater Red Cypress
White and Yellow Cypress
Douglas Fir
White Fir
Eastern Hemlock
West Coast Hemlock
Western Larch
Arkansas Soft Pine
Idaho White Pine
Longleaf Southern Pine
Northern Pine
Ponderosa Pine
Shortleaf Southern Pine
Sugar Pine
California Redwood
Eastern Spruce
Engelmann Spruce
Sitka Spruce
Tamarack

### HARDWOOD LUMBER

The following kinds of hardwoods are used primarily for house interiors and certain exterior parts, and a few occasionally for house framing and sheathing:

Red Alder
Brown Ash
White Ash
Basswood
Beech
Birch
Butternut
Cherry
Chestnut
Cottonwood
Elm
Black Gum
Red Gum
Sap Gum
Tupelo Gum
Magnolia
Maple
Red Oak
White Oak
Sycamore
Walnut
Yellow Poplar

# SPONSORS, CONTRIBUTORS AND CO-OPERATORS

## Lumber Industries' "Sunlight House" at Century of Progress

Sponsors: The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington; The Chicago Lumber Institute, Chicago; The Lumber Industries of the United States.

Architect: E. A. Grunsfeld, Jr., Tribune Tower, Chicago. Contractor: E. P. Strandberg Co., Chicago. Painter & Decorator: T. C. Gleich & Co., Chicago. Millwork: Jos. Kaszab Co., Chicago.

| Lumber and Woodwork Donations | Product | Firm |
|---|---|---|
| Footings, Sills, Floor Joists, Sub-flooring | Creosote and Zinc Chloride Pressure Treated Southern Yellow Pine | Ayer & Lord Tie Co. Railway Exchange Building, Chicago |
| Framing: Studding, Ribbons, Ceiling Joists, Bridging, Roof Boards, Wall Sheathing | Douglas Fir, Eastern Hemlock, West Coast Hemlock, Norway Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Southern Pine, Spruce | Chicago Retail Lumber Dealers, Chicago |
| House Insulation | Balsam Wool Blanket | Wood Conversion Co., Cloquet, Minn., and 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago |
| Sisal Reinforced Waterproof Building Paper | Sisalkraft | The Sisalkraft Co., 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago |
| Roofing | Certified Wood Shingles, Commercial Standard CS31-31 | Red Cedar Shingle Bureau, Stuart Building, Seattle, and Conway Building, Chicago |
| Window & Door Frames | Tidewater Red Cypress | Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, Jacksonville, Fla. |
| Window Sash | Ponderosa Pine | Shevlin Pine Sales Co. First National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, LaSalle-Wacker Building, Chicago, Graybar Building, New York, Monadnock Building, San Francisco. |
| Siding and Exterior Trim | California Redwood | California Redwood Association, San Francisco |
| Garage Door (Radio controlled) | California Redwood (Exterior) Ponderosa Pine (Interior) | Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Illinois, and 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago |
| Kitchen Walls & Cabinets | White Maple Panels and Lumber | Underwood Veneer Co., Wausau, Wisconsin through Maple Manufacturers Association, Oshkosh, Wis. |
| Kitchen Floors | Northern Hard Maple Unit Block, Cellized (Finished with Bruce Floor Finish) | E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, through Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, Chicago |
| Dining Room Walls | Sliced American Walnut Veneered Plywood Panels | Pierson-Hollowell Lumber Co., Inc., 539 Postal Station Building, Indianapolis (Veneers); Algoma Plywood & Veneer Co., Algoma, Wis. (Panels); through American Walnut Manufacturers Association, Chicago |
| Dining Room Floors | American Walnut (Marie Antoinette Parquetry) | Wood Mosaic Co., Inc., Louisville, through American Walnut Manufacturers Association, Chicago |
| Living Room Walls | Sawn Comb Grain Appalachian White Oak Veneered Plywood Panels | Kentucky Veneer Works, Inc., Louisville (Veneers); Algoma Plywood & Veneer Co., Algoma, Wis. (Panels); through American Walnut Manufacturers Association, Chicago |
| Living Room Floors | Appalachian White Oak (Herringbone Pattern) | Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers, Inc., Cincinnati |
| Master Bedroom Walls | Red Birch Veneered Plywood Panels | Underwood Veneer Co., Wausau, Wisconsin through Birch Manufacturers Association, Oshkosh, Wis. |
| Master Bedroom Floors | Northern Hard Maple (Strip) | Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Co., Gladstone, Mich., through Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, Chicago |
| Child's Bedroom Walls | Idaho Knotty (Genuine) White Pine | Winton Lumber Co., Gibbs, Idaho and Minneapolis |
| Child's Bedroom Floors | Southern White Oak (Strip) | Fordyce-Crossett Sales Co., 80 E. Jackson St., Chicago |
| Vestibule Walls and Ceiling | Tidewater Red Cypress | Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, Jacksonville, Fla. |

Floor Finishing: W. A. Boettcher Co., 4528 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

*Cash Subscriptions:*

3760 Individual Employees and Firms in the Lumber and Forest Products Industries of the United States.

Insurance: Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company of Chicago and Associated Lumber (Fire) Mutuals.

Landscaping: Franz Lipp, Lake Bluff, Ill., and Waukegan Nurseries, Waukegan, Ill.

| Lumber and Woodwork Donations | Product | Firm |
|---|---|---|
| Hall Walls | Arkansas Soft Pine | Fordyce-Crossett Sales Co., 80 E. Jackson St., Chicago |
| Vestibule & Hall Floors | Appalachian White Oak (Block Pattern) | Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers, Inc., Cincinnati |
| Ceilings Throughout except Vestibule | Douglas Fir Plywood | Harbor Plywood Corp., 1444 West Cermak Road, Chicago and Hoquiam, Wash. |
| Closet Lining | Supercedar Closet Lining (Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar) | George C. Brown & Co., Memphis & Greensboro |

| Equipment and Furnishings | Firm | Address |
|---|---|---|
| Driveway, and Garden Walks | Tidewater Red Cypress Strip and Pecky Blocks on End | Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, Jacksonville, Fla. |
| Heating and Air Conditioning | Holland Furnace Co. | Holland, Mich. |
| Fireplace Facing & Lining | Alberene Stone Co. | 1700 Elston Avenue, Chicago |
| Plumbing Fixtures | Crane Co. | 836 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago |
| Bathroom Walls & Ceiling | The Formica Insulation Co. | Cincinnati, and 111 N. Canal St., Chicago |
| Floors—Bathroom | David E. Kennedy, Inc. | Chicago |
| Trim—Bathroom | Wooster Products, Inc. | Wooster, Ohio, and Transportation Building, Chicago |
| Bathroom Accessories | Hoegger, Inc. | New York and Chicago |
| Gas Range | American Stove Co. | New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles |
| Electric Dishwater | The Conover Co. | 3123 Carroll Ave., Chicago |
| Electric Refrigerator | Gibson Electric Refrigerator Corp. | Greenville, Mich. |
| Incineration | Kerner Incinerator Co. | Milwaukee |
| Kitchen Ventilator | Ilg Electric Ventilating Co. | 2550 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago |
| Paint, Kitchen Ceiling and Utility Room | Aluminum "Valdura", American Asphalt Paint Co. | Chicago |
| Window Glass | Libbey-Owens Ford Glass Co. | Toledo |
| Weatherstripping | Manufactured by Athey Co.<br>Installed by W. L. Van Dame Co. | 6035 W. 65th St., Chicago<br>820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago |
| Finish Hardware | Sargent and Co. | New Haven, New York, Chicago |
| Checking Floor Hinges | The Oscar C. Rixon Co. | Chicago |
| Floor Wax | S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. | Racine, Wis. |
| Interior Illumination | Holophane Co., Inc. | 342 Madison Ave., New York |
| Exterior Illumination | Luminator, Inc. | 851 Washington Boul., Chicago |
| Garcy Reflectors | Garden City Plating & Manufacturing Co. | Chicago |
| Clothes Closet Fixtures | Knape & Vogt Manufacturing Co. | Grand Rapids, Mich. |
| Garage Floor | Brick Manufacturers Assn. of America | Cleveland and Chicago |
| Table Appointments | Helen Hughes Dulany | Pent House Studio, 936 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago |
| Piano | Wurlitzer Grand Piano Co. | DeKalb, Ill. |
| Venetian Blinds | Manufactured by Bostwick-Goodell Co.<br>Installed by W. L. Van Dame Co. | Norwalk, Ohio<br>820 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago |
| Furniture Designs | Wolfgang-Hoffman, Inc. | New York |

# CHOOSING THE MATERIAL FOR THE HOME

SO much has been published in advocacy of the universal use of other building materials for dwellings that it will be timely and helpful to review the considerations that point to preference for lumber. Unless he gives due attention to such considerations, a prospective home-builder or buyer may unwittingly do himself an injustice. In what follows there is no thought of questioning the merits of other materials than lumber. It is merely intended to affirm the characteristics and attributes of lumber-built houses.

As a natural by-product of commercial competition there is a good deal of rivalry between the various basic building materials, such as brick, concrete, steel and lumber for the favor of home-builders. There is, however, no such degree of intrinsic competition, for, speaking broadly, there is for every builder, according to his tastes, his purse, and his location, an automatic choice.

So far as taste is concerned, one person is naturally intrigued by the idea of a concrete house, another inclines to brick or stone, and most people can see nothing for detached homes but lumber. The latitude given to taste will, of course, be determined with many persons by the question of cost, both as to original construction and maintenance, although the former is usually the major consideration.

### Lumber a Popular Favorite

In practically all parts of the United States, but in some regions more than others, the original cost factor invariably indicates the selection of a lumber-built house. It is true that lumber costs more than it used to, but not to the extent commonly believed. An average of mill prices of all kinds of lumber back in 1909 was $15.38 a thousand feet; in 1921, this average was $23.47; and in 1933 it is about $30.00. These are mill prices, but retail prices also show about the same variations, except as affected by the increase of transportation charges which are governed by the increasing average distance between the centers of lumber production and consumption. Moreover, it should be remembered that the most noticeable advances in lumber prices have been those of the highest qualities and of planing mill products. Rough lumber, which constitutes the major part of lumber used in a frame house, has advanced considerably less than the average.

### Relative Costs of Houses

First Cost:—Lumber is only one of the materials that enter into a lumber-built house. It is ordinarily assumed that the cost of lumber in such a house is only 45 per cent of that of all the materials entering into it. The rest of the 100 per cent is made up of brick, cement, sand, lime, glass, plumbing, heating equipment, electric equipment, roofing, finishing hardware, paint and varnish, and miscellaneous; the greatest of these items being plumbing, which is 10.3 per cent of the whole, and heating equipment, which is 8.4 per cent. The other items enumerated range from 2.2 per cent for lath to 5.6 for roofing.

A favorite way of gauging the comparative cost of the different kinds of construction is to calculate the cost per square yard of wall surface, it being assumed that the roof, foundations, floors, windows, plumbing, and interior finish, are practically the same in each type of dwelling, except that in brick construction the cost of stonework for sills, and lintels, must be added. Solid brick walls cost about one-third more than brick veneer construction, and it in turn costs about 80 per cent more than standard lumber construction per square yard of finished wall surface. In some localities brick veneer construction as a whole is 20 to 25 per cent greater than lumber construction, and solid brick construction as a whole is sometimes 25 to 40 per cent more than lumber construction.

Carrying Charges:—In addition to the lower first cost of the lumber-built house there are important savings to be made when the initial transaction of purchasing a house is going on. Ordinarily a prospective home owner has a certain amount for the down payment, leaving the balance of the price to be covered by trusts.

Where a masonry house costs a thousand dollars more than a house of lumber, this additional thousand dollars usually is a part of either the second or third trusts on the house.

Government studies of financing indicate that for such loans interest and bonus charges may, and often do, run as high as 35 per cent. This means for a masonry building an additional cost of $350.00, or more, for nothing, but the method of financing.

Another recurring item is taxes. Masonry homes with their higher first cost naturally have a higher tax value. This means an extra annual cost that the prospective home owner must pay when he purchases a house of other material than lumber.

### Maintenance Costs

As to maintenance cost, it is conceded by the advocates of lumber-built houses that a *well-built* brick, stone, or concrete house will require less upkeep expense than an equally well-built frame house, but the difference is not great, at least during the period in which a home is ordinarily occupied by the family that erects it. The chief item of maintenance in the first twenty years of a frame house is exterior painting, but since practically all types of houses require repainting of the trim from time to time, the difference is relatively small, as the labor time required in erecting scaffolds, and putting up ladders, and applying the paint to trim of windows, doors, porches and gutters, is the chief factor in the painting cost of the house.

Impartial authorities make the difference in depreciation between frame and other types of dwellings practically negligible. An average of seven calculations on this subject makes the annual depreciation for the first twenty years 1.73 per cent for frame and 1.26 for brick; concrete percentages are not available. On the other hand masonry houses have a special deterioration risk that is absent in frame. A lumber wall does not crack,

whereas a small crack in a masonry wall is a serious matter. The difference in favor of masonry construction in the matter of fire insurance cost is trivial,—something like 5 cents per hundred dollars. As for the fire menace itself, it is a fact that more fires occur in masonry than in frame houses. It must be remembered that 96 per cent of fires are of internal origin—and the interior construction and contents of all types of dwellings are practically the same.

### Superior Properties of Wood

Aside from taste, cost, and the requirements of location, lumber has certain qualities which command careful consideration from the home builder. Owing to the fact that it is a natural non-conductor of heat, it makes a comfortable house in both hot and cold climates and weather. As its lumber-built walls do not precipitate or hold moisture, it makes for a dry, wholesome, and healthful house, in moist regions. A frame house can be made practically earthquake and hurricane proof at less cost than other types.

No other building material is so suited to the decorative use of paint, by the aid of which a frame house may be completely renovated externally and internally from time to time. Lumber lends itself easily and cheaply to repairs and alterations. This last consideration is an important one with the average family, as it is a common thing for a family to build a small or moderate size house with a view to enlargement as the family grows and income gains. It is much easier with lumber than with other materials to make an architectural unit of the original small house and yet have it subject to enlargement without impairment of its symmetry or violation of plan.

### Choice of Many Woods

When a home builder has decided that his house shall be of lumber he has before him a considerable range of choice of woods that may be used. Generally speaking, the structures of frame houses nowadays are principally of softwoods. Our forefathers used hardwoods, especially oak, and softwoods, for the timbers of their solidly built houses, depending on local timber supplies, but nowadays the use of hardwood in the walls and frame of a house is uncommon. A wide variety of woods are used today in house building. Among them are the various softwoods, western red cedar, aromatic red cedar, red cypress, Douglas fir, white fir, eastern hemlock, West Coast hemlock, western larch, Arkansas soft pine, California white pine, Idaho white pine, longleaf pine, northern white pine, Norway pine, ponderosa pine, shortleaf pine, sugar pine, California redwood, eastern spruce, Engelmann spruce, Sitka spruce, and tamarack. Among the hardwoods are ash, basswood, beech, birch, chestnut, elm, gum, maple, magnolia, oak, tupelo, black walnut, and yellow poplar.

The softwoods are used for all parts of dwellings, including framing, sheathing, siding, exterior and interior trim, flooring, lath and shingles. The hardwoods are used principally for such parts as flooring and interior trim, and some of them in some localities for exterior trim, siding and lath.

Interesting exterior effects may be secured by use of various patterns and widths of siding or by a good grade of shingles which may be used in natural color, stained, or painted. Similarly thousands of attractive homes offer evidence of the beauty, durability, and economy of a good wood shingle roof.

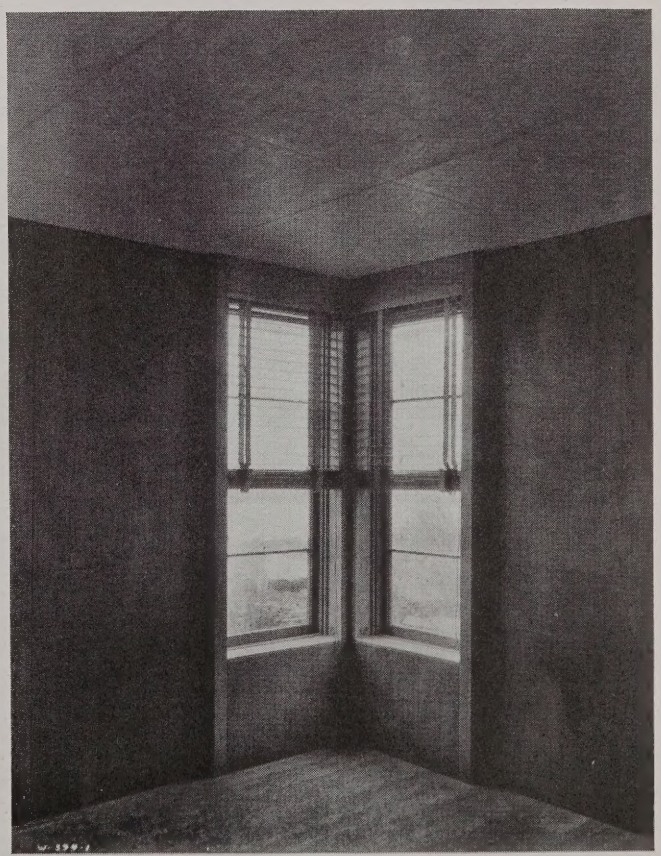
The variations of effect and design, made possible by this large number of different woods, most of which are available in all parts of the country, are endless. The prospective home builder can exercise to the fullest his individual taste.

### Suitable to Colonial Architecture

As with any other house, present value and depreciation of the lumber-built house depend largely on the architecture and the workmanship. Lumber lends itself to many styles of architecture, but is more suitable for the simple and always acceptable styles, notably the serene and lovable Colonials—The American type par excellence. Most of the fault that is found with frame houses is due to poor workmanship, deficient construction, inferior design, and to the use of improper material. Lumber houses do not require the highest grade of lumber for studding, joists, rafters, underflooring, and sheathing, but they do require that the material be sturdy, properly seasoned, and free from rot. It is a waste of money to buy first qualities of lumber for these purposes. The lumber-built house must have its frame well nailed together, thoroughly braced. Openings such as windows and doors must be carefully reinforced to offset the weakness that they otherwise impart to the wall. Rafters must rest directly on walls and supporting partitions, and joists and studding must not be placed too far apart.

### Best and Most Reasonable

In general, it is safe to say that a lumber house may be built of the best materials and the best design and workmanship for from 15 to 20 per cent less than for a



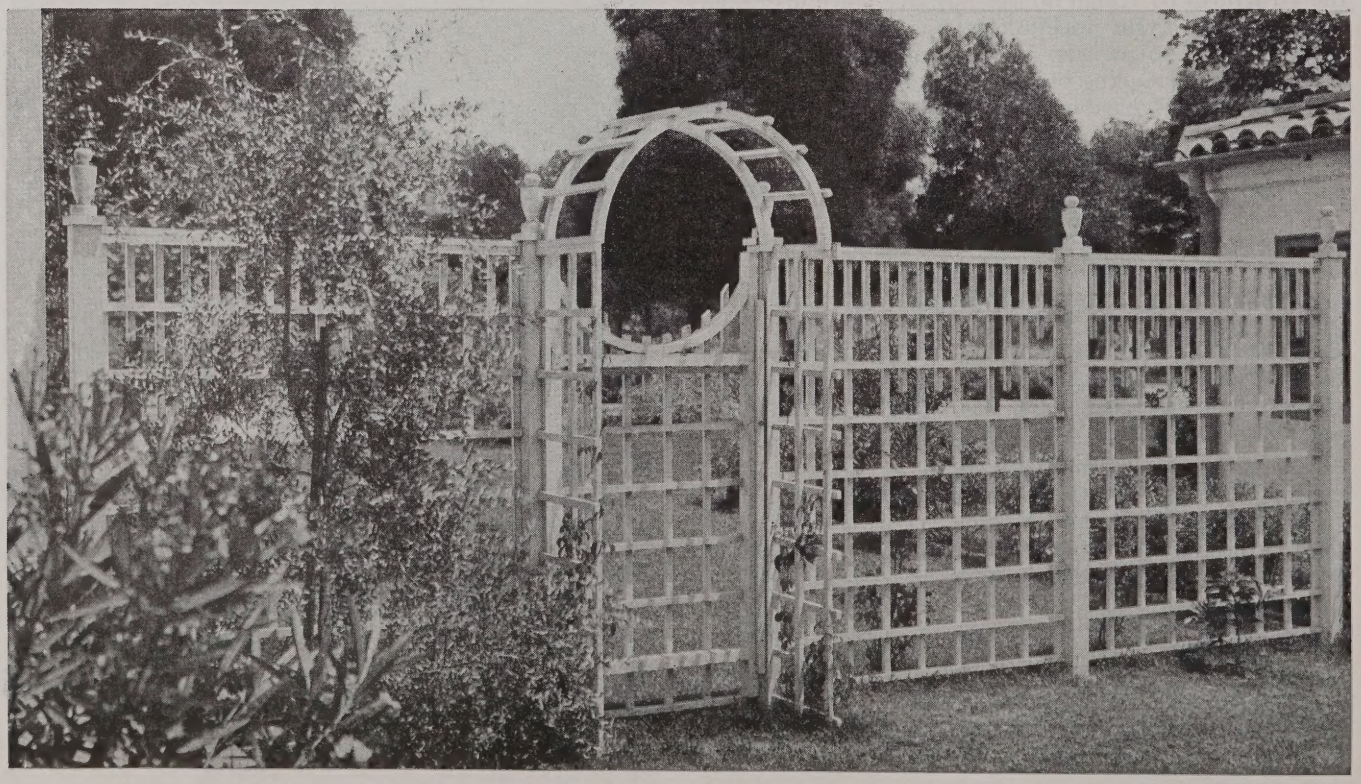
In the Lumber Industries' "Sunlight House" at A Century of Progress flat panels of beautifully grain-marked woods produce walls and ceilings that are refreshingly smart and attractive.

house of any other material. Such a house may be counted upon to last without general overhauling for at least a generation, and with good care, for several generations. In America, however, it is ordinarily the first fifteen years, and at the outside the first thirty years of the house that are of practical concern. During such periods the cost of maintenance of a lumber-built house will be but little more than that of a corresponding one of ordinary masonry construction. Those therefore to whom lumber appeals as the favorite material for home building need not hesitate, other factors permitting, to yield to their inclinations.

The foregoing goes far to explain why lumber is the favorite material of the American detached home. We Americans like lumber-built houses because in most cases they are the best homes for Americans, all things considered. When the man who lives in a frame house is asked why, he can answer summarily as follows:

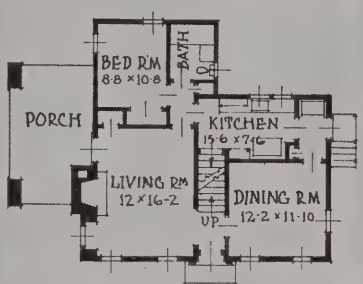
### Twelve Points of Excellence

1. A well-built frame house has great structural strength, as cyclones and earthquakes have demonstrated. Its exterior has great durability in our harsh climate.
2. Wood being a superior insulator of heat, a frame house is warm in winter (an economizer of fuel) and cool in summer.
3. Wood offers incomparable opportunities for versatility of architectural expression. Wood can be bent, turned, twisted, curved, and carved. The architect and the builder are not confronted by rigid units; they can alter the units to suit.
4. Properly constructed wood houses are long-lived. There are hundreds in the East that have given upwards of 200 years of service.
5. Saving in original construction offsets any adverse difference in upkeep. It has been computed that the interest on the saving will take care of repainting.
6. Besides, the advantages of paint as applied to wood make it worth the cost. Color effects are possible that cannot be approached in other materials, to say nothing of the advantage of changing color.
7. Families grow and architectural styles change. The lumber-built house is pre-eminently the house for remodeling and altering. A little money will make a thirty-year-old house a new one.
8. Wood construction (because of thinner walls) requires less square foot area, to secure the same living area, by 15 per cent.
9. Salvage of an obsolescent lumber-built house is much superior to other types—and obsolescence for other reasons than structural depreciation is the rule in our ever-changing American cities. All but wood houses are too permanent, considering the average 30-year life of a building.
10. Wood resists frost and repels moisture; it is healthful, hygienic and safe.
11. A lumber-built house can be erected with safety on made earth, and with adequate foundations at lower costs than for the heavier masonry houses.
12. A lumber-built house is not only as good or better a house than any other, in most places, but it costs much less.

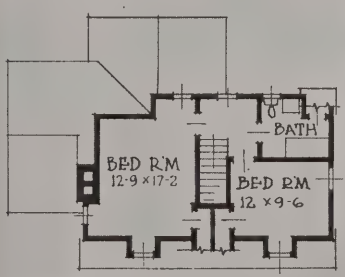


The arched gateway and nicely proportioned latticing make an attractive garden feature.

HOME OF RAYMOND FAITH, BRYN MAWR PARK, N.Y. — EDGAR & VERNA COOK SALOMONSKY, ARCHITECTS.




FIRST FLOOR PLAN




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

It is unusual to find in so small a house such excellent arrangement and design, executed with the best of construction, materials, and workmanship, and with thorough appreciation of the importance of detail.

GR2S-6

# THE STORY OF WOOD

**"And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight . . .; the tree of life also in the midst of the Garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil."**

IN the beginning the tree was the symbol of life and the revelation of human destiny. We picture the Garden of Eden as embowered in trees. Trees provided the ark that saved the chosen remnant of the human race from the Deluge.

In the depths of the forest prehistoric man found a refuge from his enemies. Wood gave him his weapons, also his tools. Wood inspired him to build out of branches and leaves the first human edifice.

With the passing of time the sublime structure of the towering trees exerted so great an influence upon the human race that there came into being a crude but genuine architecture. The first columns and pillars were the trunks of trees, and the various orders of architecture were developed from humble shelters of logs and timbers.

Even in the early days of the Kings of Israel, architecture, with the forest as its ally, had advanced a long way. When Solomon built the great temple he turned lumberman on a mighty scale and sent 80,000 woodsmen to the mountains to cut and hew fir trees. And he called on King Hiram of Tyre for cedars of Lebanon.

### The Foundation of Modern Civilization

Because it is a product of life, man has always felt for wood a close kinship. It has been a true friend to him, and all down the years has retained his affection and his confidence. Naturally when man began to venture beyond the immediate environs of his own settlement, it was in conveyances made of wood; such conveyances as the primitive raft, the canoe dug out of a log, the crude sled, the bullock cart.

For four thousand years all the maritime commerce of the world was transported by ships built of wood. The wealth of the Greek states and of Rome itself was largely due to the command wood gave of the sea.

It was in tiny vessels of wood that Columbus conquered the unknown waters of the West; in ships built of the same staunch and faithful material DaGama rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and Magellan achieved the circumnavigation of the globe.

In sloops and square riggers made of wood our forefathers won their way from the Old World to the New. Out upon the broad bosom of the Atlantic floated the Pilgrim craft that was freighted with the genesis of a nation. Those who watched from its fog-drenched deck beheld the "wind tossed branches," that welcomed them to a new, strange and beautiful land that, even in the language of the wilderness, spelled Home.

In brief, wood carried the adventurous spirit of man out over the globe and pioneered the paths of progress leading toward modern civilization. Actually, it founded this civilization, particularly here in America.

### Source of America's Greatness

You can scarcely turn a page in the early chapters of American History without seeing a picture of wood in some form.

Wood built the stockades for refuge against hostile Indians.

Corn cribs and barns, both built of wood, protected crops and live stock. Within the stout walls of the log cabin, the Colonists and their children shared each other's joys and sorrows. They sat in wood chairs. They ate at wood tables. They slept in wood beds.

Wood built the schools where on benches of wood and behind wood desks, studied and day-dreamed the future signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In meeting houses, built of wood, the Pilgrim Fathers sang hymns and made their simple offerings to God.

And it was in town halls, constructed entirely of wood, that the very foundations of our Government were established.

Not forgetting the all-important part that wood played in the life of trade and commerce.

The very first cargo sent back to the old land from Virginia was cedar logs. Pine was a principal export of the New England colonies, and later was the backbone of frontier trade.

Wood provided the ships and canal boats of the early days. It built the docks and wharves on which were loaded and unloaded the products of the farm, the plantation and the sea. It built, too, the factories which soon began to spring up one after the other in scores of fast-growing towns and cities along the Atlantic seaboard.

### More Than Gold

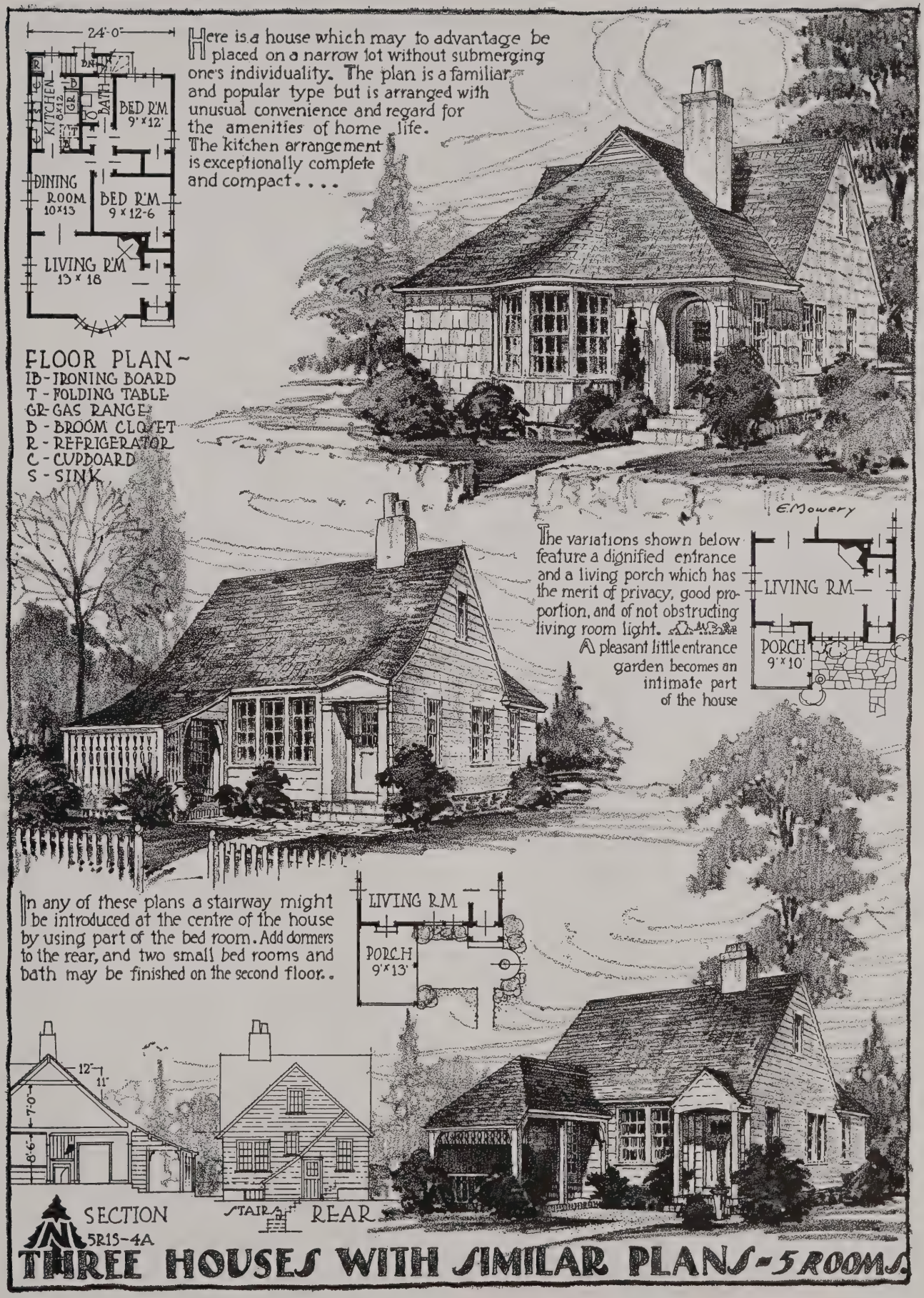
Turn on through the pages of history, and you will find wood again pioneering the paths of progress; this time clear across the continent. The gold seekers and settlers ever advancing westward and opening up for posterity a vast new empire, made their journey in covered wagons built of wood. After them came the wood stagecoach and the railroad, supported on ties of wood. And then the telegraph and the telephone—both striding ever forward on poles of wood.

Picture, too, the long trains of freight cars; cars bringing from the forest to the prairie huge shipments of lumber that quickly housed the in-pouring millions in the most economical, comfortable and healthful buildings.

And down the rivers to mill and yard floated vast rafts of logs. Right to the far edge of the forest lands the logger and lumberman pioneered with trapper and settler. Always the first mill was a lumber mill. Lumber was the pioneer industry, carpentry the pioneer craft.

The natural wealth of the magnificent forests was largely converted into buildings and other property; thereby were multitudes employed, trade stimulated, and fertile land cleared for thriving farms.

Countless industries, based on wood, sprang up over the land to balance agriculture and animal husbandry. The real El Dorado of America was not in its gold coasts, but in its glorious forests. All the gold that has come


24'-0"
KITCHEN 8'x12'
DN
GR
B
BATH
BED R'M 9'x12'
DINING ROOM 10'x13'
BED R'M 9'x12-6
LIVING R'M 13'x18'
FLOOR PLAN -
IB - IRONING BOARD
T - FOLDING TABLE
GR - GAS RANGE
B - BROOM CLOSET
R - REFRIGERATOR
C - CUPBOARD
S - SINK
Here is a house which may to advantage be placed on a narrow lot without submerging one's individuality. The plan is a familiar and popular type but is arranged with unusual convenience and regard for the amenities of home life. The kitchen arrangement is exceptionally complete and compact. . . .
E. Mowery
The variations shown below feature a dignified entrance and a living porch which has the merit of privacy, good proportion, and of not obstructing living room light. A pleasant little entrance garden becomes an intimate part of the house
LIVING R.M.
PORCH 9'x10'
In any of these plans a stairway might be introduced at the centre of the house by using part of the bed room. Add dormers to the rear, and two small bed rooms and bath may be finished on the second floor. .
LIVING R.M.
PORCH 9'x13'
12'
11'
7'-0"
8'-6"
SECTION
STAIR
REAR
5R15-4A
THREE HOUSES WITH SIMILAR PLANS - 5 ROOMS.

out of America since Cortez and Pizarro looted the Aztecs and Incas is not equal in value to the forest products and their manufactures in a single year.

### "Home Sweet Home"

The "Home, Sweet Home" of John Howard Payne meant a home housed in lumber. And surely it is significant that seventy-five out of every hundred dwellings erected in the United States today are of frame construction.

George Washington, as you know, chose wood for lovely Mount Vernon. And remember that the wood house in which John Alden wooed Priscilla is still occupied and in good condition. In fact, there are scores of old Colonial Mansions, built long before the Revolutionary War, which are as livable today, and as sound in timber and beam, as the day they were built. Fine examples of these homes, some erected almost 300 years ago, may be seen in such famous old towns as Plymouth, Fredericksburg and Williamsburg.

The simple truth is that there is a charm and a dignity about a well-built wood house that cannot be successfully imitated. And the more completely wood is used, the more you will be impressed by its traditional beauty. Enter a home in which you are welcomed by a graceful wood staircase, a fireplace trimmed with wood, and wood paneling, and you will sense in the very atmosphere a spirit of hospitality.

You may be especially interested in knowing that the wood home of today can be built even more substantially than in the Colonial Era. In fact, the application of modern methods of structural engineering assure lumber framing that is practically hurricane-proof.

Wood is also most desirable for house-building because it is a natural insulator against heat and cold. This gives it a great advantage over the mineral building materials, and assures greater comfort all the year round.

### Some of the Virtues of Wood

Wood combines strength and stiffness with lightness, an important factor in buildings of all descriptions and all in the work of life. Weight for weight, it is stronger than steel. It is resilient and shock-absorbing. It is easily sawed, carved, planed and lathed to any desired pattern; it may be bent or twisted, and is readily shaved to paper-like veneers and plywood. It can be quickly and firmly nailed, doweled, joined or glued into place.

Wood has beautiful natural textures, grains and figures. Its color is varied and pleasing; it may be easily stained and painted, thus affording much variety of appearance from a single species. It is easily applicable in large units, and yet those units are not rigid, being capable of facile alteration on the job with hand-tools. A brick is a brick, but a board may be reduced to many pieces of many shapes.

Wood is durable. Chariots of antiquity have come down to us with their wooden parts still sound. In Japan there is an intact wood temple erected thirteen centuries ago. Many wood articles were taken from the 3500-year old tomb of Tutankhamen. Good lumber has been made from tree trunks that have lain six hundred years on the forest floor. The "Constitution's" oaken "iron-sides" were partly rebuilt of wood that had been stored under water for fifty years by the United States Navy.

Wood is plentiful, inexpensive, and capable of perpetual replacement by natural processes through the mysterious laboratory of the leaf, wherein sunlight works its miracles.

### Forest Industries and the National Welfare

The bulk of the producing forests is now in the southern and Pacific coast states, but no less than thirty states produce important quantities of timber. The wood-using industries, however, are in every state; and some of the states that now have but little timber lead in the manufacture of wood products. The efficiency of our railway system and of the coastal shipping facilities enables forest products to be distributed freely everywhere. It is stated on good authority that the forests are the source of support of about one-tenth of our population, ranking next to agriculture in that respect. About 1,200,000 persons are on the pay-rolls of the forest industries and those that depend directly upon them, and their annual wealth production is around four billion dollars. The annual railway freight bill of the lumber industry is about $400,000,000.

Wood is the principal raw material of some seventy groups of wood-working industries, and of many thousand plants, besides being the chief source of paper and yielding many industrial chemicals. There is scarcely an industry that does not use wood incidentally if not depending entirely on wood as its raw material.

In the World War the wood ship was swiftly revived a thousand strong for the emergency, to supply the bridge of ships that led to victory. In a thousand other ways wood contributed to the victory of the Allies—from American spruce for the airplanes of the Allies and walnut for rifle stocks, to the piling and timbers of the vast war ports that we built on both sides of the Atlantic, and the multitude of cantonments and other war-purpose buildings.

### A Pioneer American Industry

At first rudely hacked, chipped, bent or burnt to shape, wood is now the product of mills that are equipped with the most efficient and powerful machinery that the science and ingenuity of man can devise and perfect in this age of quantity production.

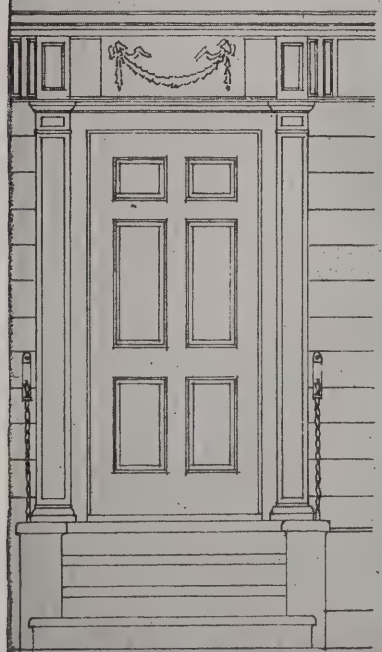
America now has individual mills that make a million feet of lumber a day—equivalent to two hundred 5-room houses—and at the same time dry, dress, tongue and groove, and mold a large part of it.

Back of the mills in the American forests is great equipment for cutting the trees and getting the logs to the mills. Thirty thousand miles of logging railroads (which is more railroad than most nations have) countless locomotives, donkey engines, tractors, chutes, flumes, dams, canals, tugboats, rafts, cableways, aerial trolleys and horses, handled by an army of 200,000 stalwart men, wrest the heavy and bulky logs from their fastnesses in mountain and swamp and convey them to the gleaming, whirring saws.

The word "lumber" itself is an American-made name. So the industry, as well as its product, is distinctly American. In point of value of product, capital investment and number of persons employed—taken together—it is the first American industry in rank as well as in time. Always a pioneer industry, it has been first to last typically American—an industry of great physical feats, prompt action, reckless daring. It has produced the capital as well as the capitalists for later industries and has bred a body of men in office, field and camp that have always been high among the human assets of the nation.

Due to a widespread misunderstanding in the mind of the public regarding conservation, the idea has gone abroad that the use of substitutes is necessary in order to preserve the forests. This is not true. There is a right wood for every need, there is plenty of wood both for new uses and for old. Of timber fit for sawing into

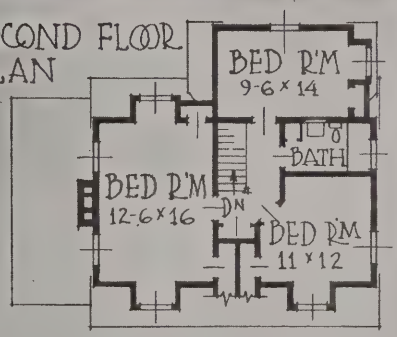
HOME OF MR EARL G. CASH. PORTLAND, ORE.
CASH AND WOLFF, ARCHITECTS.



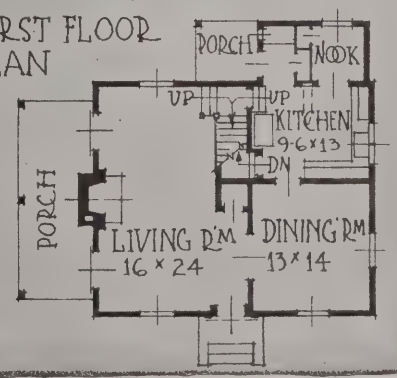
A familiar type, this house has been designed with unusual appreciation of detail and proportion. A well chosen setting has been skillfully developed to create a most picturesque composition.

The plan is well suited to the needs of an average family.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN




FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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lumber we still have nearly half as much as when the first Pilgrim axeman chopped his first tree in New England—notwithstanding the hundreds of millions of acres of timberland that have been permanently cleared to make room for farms, roads, and the homes of more than a hundred million people. The United States Forest Service tells us that almost a quarter of the entire land area of the country is still forest land. There is actually more land for growing trees than there is for crops and farm pastures. With care of our forest land we shall probably have more forest products a hundred years hence than now.

We still have about 135,000,000 acres of virgin forests. That means that if they were gathered together they would make a solid forest belt 70 miles wide, extending from New York to San Francisco. Then there are about 255,000,000 acres of cut-over forest land that are growing new trees in some degree, and about 80,000,000 acres that are practically unproductive. Put all the forest land into one belt 225 miles wide—the distance from New York to Washington—and again it would reach from New York to San Francisco. The area of these timbered regions is more than three times that of all France—equal to nine Minnesotas, sixteen Pennsylvanias, or seven Oregons.

### Wood Perpetually Renewable

There are vast areas of unbroken forests in the West and South where there is no new growth of timber, because the ripe trees, rotting and falling, cumber the earth and prevent new generations.

The thriftily producing forest is the one that is being providently used. Nothing is to be gained and much is to be lost by allowing good wood to waste in the forests. That is the reason why it is good national economy to continue to cut the virgin forests. That is why it is right and proper to use wood freely for all reasonable purposes. In doing so we not only prevent waste and make way for timber growth, but we set up a stable market for forest products which enables the forest owner to manage his forests so that new trees may come on while the old ones fall. "The use of substitutes," said President Coolidge, "hardly keeps pace with the new uses for wood. There is no likelihood that we can become a woodless nation even if we wanted to."

A most fortunate thing about the use of wood is that it is the one great natural resource that is potentially inexhaustible. Conceivably, all of the minerals may be one day exhausted. Dig out a mine and you have nothing left but a gaping hole. Cut a tree and a new one or maybe many will grow in its place. Several European nations have more forests, despite continuous use, than they had two centuries ago; but where will you find a mining region that has more ore than it had two centuries ago?

It is entirely probable that in time to come we shall have to increase our use of wood, in order to take the places of forever exhausted minerals.

### Conservation and Reforestation

Our forests have the greatest variety of useful species of wood in the world. There are more than 100 species of American forest trees, in commercial use; some thirty of them in large volume. They include many kinds of soft and hard woods—woods for necessity and woods for luxury—and respond to almost every tree use known to mankind; not forgetting food, such as maple sugar, nuts and fruits.

Nor is this all. The forests are always growing, and today 30 per cent of all forest goods comes from land from which the trees have been cut off one or more times in the past three centuries.

But while America has an ample supply of wood, there is of course a real need for conservation.

Conservation, as applied to forests, means the harvesting and use of the ripe trees, whilst maintaining the forests as a whole; it does not mean preserving trees until their natural death and fall.

Such conservation is a business—just as much as farming—indeed it is a sort of long-term farming that deals with colossal plants, instead of small ones.

Left alone, nature reaches a balance of death and decay with new growth. Man steps in and substitutes use for decay and waste.

Wood is a crop. It needs to be cut when ripe. Failure to do so means waste.

The United States Government owns about a hundred million acres of forest which the Forest Service administers on that principle. Congress created these great public forests as sources of a "perpetual supply of timber for the people of the United States."

### Lumber Finds Widening Markets

Ten years ago but 2,000 uses of wood could be enumerated; a census now in progress has already discovered over 4,500.

Radio cabinets and shipping boxes demand hard and soft lumber in enormous quantities. Radio has opened such a market for lumber that there have been times within the last two years when the lumber used in radio cabinets in certain territories was more than went into house-building.

The films of the moving picture industry are derived from the cellulose of wood; and were it not for the millions of feet of lumber that go annually into all those castles, palaces, cities and landscapes of the make-believe world of the movie scenes, pictures would be scarcer and dearer.

Almost every new development in industry brings out new uses for wood, even when intended to do away with old ones. It means as much to industry as it does to housing. Even mining and the metallurgical industries lean upon it, if for no other reason than because wood must be used for props and cribbing in tunnels and shafts. All our network of steam, and most of our electric railways rest upon wood cross-ties; wooden freight cars prevail; boats and ships cannot do without wood; few bridges dispense with it entirely. The whole land is staked out with tens of millions of telegraph and telephone poles and billions of wood fence-posts.

### Wood, Now and Forever

Look around you! Doors and window frames and sash are almost universally of wood, as is fully 85 per cent of all household and office furniture. The automobile industry consumes huge quantities of lumber for body frames, wheels, floors, steering wheels and shipping cases. Other vehicles and most agricultural implements—farming itself—and a host of tools find it indispensable. Wood gives us chests, cases, trunks, barrels, boxes, crates, handles of all sorts, printing furniture and woodcuts for illustrations, picture frames, signs, musical instruments, airplanes, toys, toothpicks, pencils, pens, clothespins, pointers, sewing machines, the innumerable forms of woodenware, laundry appliances, utensils, tanks and silos, refrigerators, gates garden furniture, pulleys, shuttles, spools and bobbins, textile and a great array of other machinery, boot and shoe findings, saddles, even

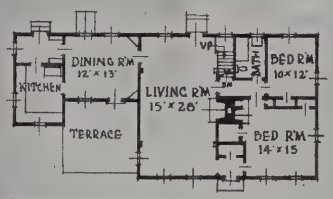
GARDEN FRONT

HOME OF MR. EARL MEAD SMITH
LAKE WACCABUC
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.

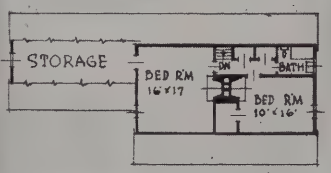
CARINA EAGLESFIELD MORTIMER
ARCHITECT.

FIRST PRIZE — 5 TO 8 ROOM CLASS
CONNECTICUT ARCHITECTURAL
LEAGUE — — — 1929 EXHIBIT

This house has been designed in the Cape Cod fashion with rare appreciation of the qualities that have made that regional style famous. With commendable restraint the architect has avoided dormers and elaborate detail, depending on time honored materials, proportions, and fenestration, for a charming effect. .




FIRST FLOOR PLAN




SECOND FLOOR PLAN

STREET FRONT

LIVING ROOM *(LEFT)* — DINING ROOM *(RIGHT)*

patterns and flasks for iron and other foundries, forms for concrete work, ladders, building scaffolds, water conduits; and so on from cradles to coffins.

You can no more play than you can work without wood. No new miracle of science promises to replace wood for mallets, bats, clubs, racquets, billiard cues, bowls, pins, etc. Imagine Babe Ruth swatting a home run with a bat made of formaldehyde and phenol or some other new fangled product!

The whirlpool of industrial and commercial change may yet deflect an enormous volume of demand to lumber; the world may eagerly return to the material that can be produced forever without exhaustion, a material that is simply a usable physical form of elements that eventually return to their disunited condition. Eternally producible wood, instead of being the target of substitution, may become the universal substitute to piece out the dwindling supplies of non-replaceable inorganic materials.

### A Program of Constructive Research

Under the leadership of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the manufacturers and distributors of *American Standard Lumber* and the principal wood-using industries have joined in a carefully planned program of research in forest conservation, wood utilization and improvement in the manufacture and use of lumber and other forest products. The opportunities are great for enlarging the already colossal field of wood's manifold uses due to its numerous inherent virtues.

Different species of wood have different physical characteristics and chemical properties. Only through scientific research can these be developed and utilized for the service of the consuming public and the progress of the wood-using industries. Wood, in its natural state, has commercial and industrial uses already more diversified than any other material; yet protected by suitable chemical treatments—against fire, decay and insect attack—the field of lumber and wood uses may be vastly increased. Lumber is America's most versatile construction and industrial material. Its source—the forests—being perpetual, it will always be available in abundance, with wise use and prudent economy. Such a unique material deserves every effort of science and industry to enhance its intrinsic value.

A charming arbor seat with trellis back of simple design. Details are well handled. Size, 5 ft. wide by 6 ft. high.

The practical objective of this program of research is to develop satisfactory uses and wider markets for all the lumber which the forests yield; to find new and practical ways of utilizing the by-products of lumber manufacture; and to stimulate the practice of forestry and systematic growing of new forests for future needs.

The chief beneficiary of the readjustment of the lumber industry and trade will be the American home, for the larger part of the lumber used in construction goes into house building. A lumber industry that improves its methods of manufacture, that refines its products and finds means of aiding nature in the perfection of her wonderful material will serve American home builders in building their homes and in their daily life.

Those beloved interiors which only wood can give and nothing successfully imitate, will always be the privilege and delight of the American people. For paneling, stairways, finish, trim, floors and even ceilings, they will be assured of lovely and enduring woods—the woods of home.

Recently the leaders of the lumber industry have reorganized their business structure to meet the requirements and conditions of the times and have made a great many improvements in trade practices. Among them was the adoption of new high standards of manufacture, quality, inspection, and uniformity of dimensions. This places the lumber industry on a plane of dependable dealing with the public. This was difficult of attainment so long as there were thirty or forty more or less different systems of grading and sizing lumber, along with a great variety of confusing names for the different qualities and species. Now you may send a boy to a lumber yard to buy for you without hesitation, provided you tell him the grades, size and sort of wood he is to demand—*and to specify American Standard Lumber.*

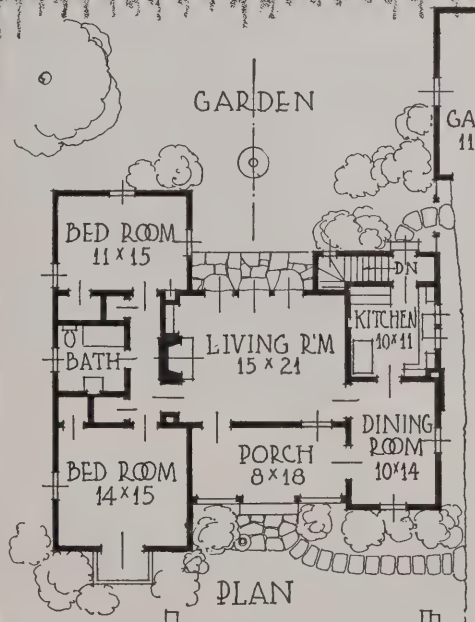
This reform which Herbert Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, said was the best illustration of what American industry as a whole has accomplished during the recent years of waste elimination, simplification of manufacturing practice and the extension of standardization, was initiated by the industry itself. It was carried through with the support and endorsement of the United States Forest Service and the Department of Commerce. *American Lumber Standards* are, therefore, United States government standards.

The typical American material for the American home is now available through the best methods and processes of modern manufacture and distribution.

The organized lumber industry of the United States is the expression of the nation's relation to and dependence upon the forests and wood. Through it, accumulated knowledge and understood experience will be applied to the forests—to maintain them; to their products—to spread their beneficence.

The general adoption of *American Lumber Standards*—applying to all species of timber—has made lumber distribution and utilization simply and easily obtainable. The channels of trade are now open, unclogged by misunderstanding, doubt or dispute, from the mills in the forest, through dealers in city and village, to those dear and lovely homes of lumber that have been and always will be the pride of the American people.

FOR MOST ATTRACTIVE EXECUTION OF THIS DESIGN IT IS DESIRABLE TO USE THICK BUTT SHAKES ON THE ROOF, WAVY EDGED SIDING FOR GABLES, VERTICAL SIDING WITH BATTENS AND WIDE BEVEL SIDING FOR THE WALLS. ALL SIDING SHOULD BE STAINED, WHITE OR NEUTRAL COLORS BEING SUITABLE. SOLID TIMBERS FOR PORCH COLUMNS GIVE A SUBSTANTIAL APPEARANCE. LARGE CHIMNEYS SUGGEST COMFORT WITHIN. SIDING PAINTED WHITE MIGHT APPROPRIATELY BE USED FOR THE ALTERNATIVE DESIGN ILLUSTRATED BELOW. A HIGH CEILING WITH EXPOSED RAFTERS MAY BE EASILY ACCOMPLISHED IN A ONE STORY HOUSE.




PLAN

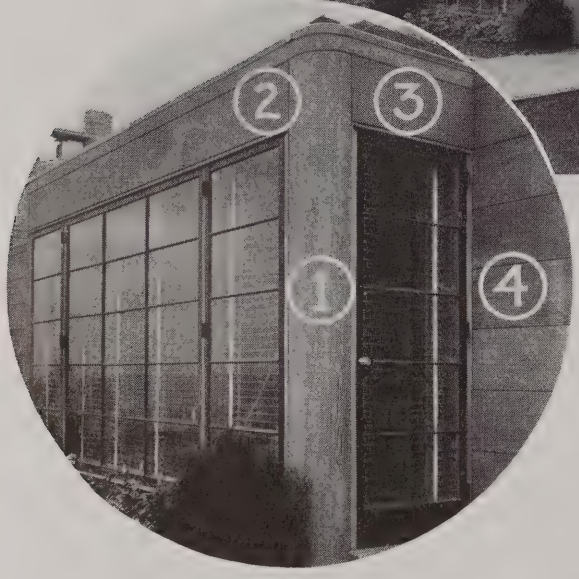
ELEVATION SECTION

5R1S-2A

# A FIVE ROOM COTTAGE.

# CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

## KEEPS MAINTENANCE COSTS DOWN




1 *Permanently tight joints.*

2 *Minimum checking or splitting.*

3 *Available in unusual widths.*

4 *Paint lasts longer on California Redwood.*

THE Sunlight House is a splendid example of the use of a proper wood in the proper place. Clear Heart California Redwood was wisely chosen for the exterior siding. Its durability insures the maximum years of service which every home owner has the right to expect. Its freedom from checking and shrinkage provides permanently tight joints. Its wonderful capacity to take and hold paint assures minimum upkeep costs. It is easy to work. Builders like to work with California Redwood.

We recommend durable lumber for outside finish, porch work, soffits, cornices and buttresses; in fact, anywhere the wood is subjected to rain and sunshine, heat and cold, and other unusually severe conditons. Clear Heart California Redwood will stand up under all these conditions.

California Redwood is available at retail lumber yards throughout the United States. Complete information on California Redwood and its particular uses will be gladly provided by

## CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK
101 Park Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO
405 Montgomery St.

CHICAGO
59 E. Van Buren
LOS ANGELES
816 W. 5th St.

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

Where the logs start into
our Hines, Oregon, mill.

# *Quality Lumber* is still supreme!

QUALITY SERVICE HINES DEPENDABILITY

Millions of feet of forest products from North, South and West were necessary to make A Century of Progress possible.

Lumber still remains the most suitable, most flexible and most adaptable building material for fabricating on the job.

Hines *Quality* Lumber, cut in our own forests, manufactured and graded in our own mills, selected for specific uses by our own retail yards, absolutely insures the buyer's satisfaction.

This guarantee of satisfaction is made possible through our knowledge of the proper source of supply and of the particular species for every special need, gained through our many years of Lumber experience.

Locally our twenty-one retail establishments, manned by trained lumbermen of many years experience, backed by the expert engineering knowledge of the Chicago Lumber Institute, offer through our large list of experienced contractor and carpenter customers, the most complete service.

Service to our clientele is not surpassed by any lumber organization in America.

**EDWARD HINES LUMBER CO.**
**Chicago, Ill.**

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# 3 CENTURIES OF PROGRESS IN LUMBER DEVELOPMENT

● Since the first lumber was manufactured in this country in 1631, the introduction of Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE Lumber represents the greatest single development in lumber for easier, better use. This improved, guaranteed, trademarked lumber is now available for use in every job

## AT NO EXTRA COST

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Use WEYERHAEUSER 4-SQUARE LUMBER FOR EVERY JOB

- Square ends
- Exact lengths
- Seasoned stock
- Chamfered edges on dimension stock
- Better appearance
- All grades trademarked
- Upper grades marked for grade and species, and packaged
- Sold only by Authorized 4-SQUARE Dealers, from Coast to Coast
- Guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr., Architect

## THIS "SUNLIGHT" CENTURY OF PROGRESS HOME

# *is* ROOFED *with Certified* RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Visit and inspect this attractive home. Note the striking beauty of the roof—how it blends and harmonizes with the surroundings of trees, shrubbery and lawn. Modern trends in architecture demand and are admirably served with thick Certified Red Cedar Shingles. The deep shadow lines, the varied methods of laying, the pleasing, soft appearance make them particularly adaptable for any type of home.

Red Cedar Shingles are the most beautiful of all roofing materials. They are not artificial, have no gaudy colorings—only the inherent beauty given by nature, or the soft, pleasing colorings obtained with staining. Their long service is unquestioned. They have stood the acid test of hail, wind, rain and snow storm and have come through with flying colors. The home they cover is made warmer in winter and cooler in summer because of their outstanding insulating qualities.

**CERTIFIED SHINGLES**

THIS LABEL CAN ONLY BE USED ON
**NO. 1 GRADE**
THESE SHINGLES ARE GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURER INSPECTED FOR—CERTIFIED BY
**RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU**
TO MEET ALL THE QUALITY REQUIREMENTS OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD C.S. 31–31 FOR RED CEDAR SHINGLES AS ISSUED BY
**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**
WASHINGTON, D.C.
100% Edge Grain Heartwood 100%

Be sure to insist on the Certified Red Cedar Shingle Bureau Label on the shingles you buy. It is the mark of a guaranteed, inspected, standard product.

## RE-ROOFING *with Red Cedar Shingles Over the Old Roof*

For permanence Build, Re-roof or Remodel with Certified Red Cedar Shingles. Free illustrated literature on request. Write Red Cedar Shingle Bureau, Seattle, Washington.

## RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU

4455 Stuart Building . . . . . Seattle, Wash.
1722 Grand Central Building . . . . . New York, N. Y.
2017 Conway Building . . . . . Chicago, Ill.
1337 Connecticut Avenue . . . . . Washington, D. C.
917 Metropolitan Building . . . . . Vancouver, B. C.

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# CROSSETT

## SALUTES YOU AT THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR WITH ARKANSAS

### LIFE-LONG HOMES

Crossett has co-ordinated its comprehensive facilities for the quantity production of low-cost, modern, small homes . . . fabricated at the mill, yet requiring the services of the retail lumber dealer and building trades in distribution, erection and equipment.

The success with which this manufacturing principle has been applied to a well-designed, structurally sound and readily saleable home, is now on exhibition at the Fair in the Crossett Cape Cod Cottage located near the south entrance of the grounds and serving as headquarters for the International Egg Laying Contest.

In this attractive design, you'll see the merits of ARKANSAS SOFT PINE and ROYAL OAK FLOORING developed into a wonderful "New Deal" for the trade . . . and the home-owner . . . which marks the beginning of a new and prosperous era in home building.

### SOFT PINE

Will catch your eye . . . and admiration . . . in the beautifully paneled walls of the Crossett Cape Cod Cottage, mentioned in the left hand column, and in the hall of the Sunlight House. Here's forest beauty and the spiritual quality of mellow wood, brought inside the house to live with and enjoy . . . a source of life-long satisfaction to every home-owner . . . a dependable material which builds good will for every dealer and craftsman who supplies it.

Cut from primeval stands of superb timber . . . converted into scientifically seasoned, well-manufactured lumber, finish and woodwork . . . and identified by registered Trade-Mark . . . Arkansas Soft Pine, as offered by Crossett and its fellow members of the Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau, lives up to its famous description . . . "SATIN-LIKE INTERIOR TRIM."

### ROYAL OAK FLOORING

As you stroll through the attractive rooms of the Cape Cod Cottage, as well as through the children's room of the Sunlight House, you'll see, with your own eyes, how appropriately named is Crossett's Royal Oak Flooring.

The natural beauty and coloring of Southern Oak, from which it is cut, is preserved in the elaborate and painstaking process by which the oak itself is conditioned.

And too, you'll discern the skill in its manufacture, from the flawless, mirror-smooth sweep of its rich-looking surfaces extending from room to room.

Time and wear only mellow ROYAL OAK FLOORING. It is a dependable choice for every new home, and puts new beauty and life in every old one.

Royal Oak Flooring represents a half century of experience in catering to the trade . . . and embodies all the improved standards of the SOFI Group.

WOLMANIZED CERTIFIED — PROTECTED AGAINST DECAY AND TERMITES — CROSSETT 33

We are producers of Wolmanized Lumber pressure treated, each piece certified and branded by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory

CROSSETT WATZEK LIFE-LONG HOMES GATES

CROSSETT WATZEK ROYAL OAK FLOORING GATES

CROSSETT WATZEK GATES INDUSTRIES

*All Fordyce-Crossett Products Are Distributed Exclusively Through Retail Lumber Dealers*

## FORDYCE-CROSSETT SALES COMPANY

80 EAST JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

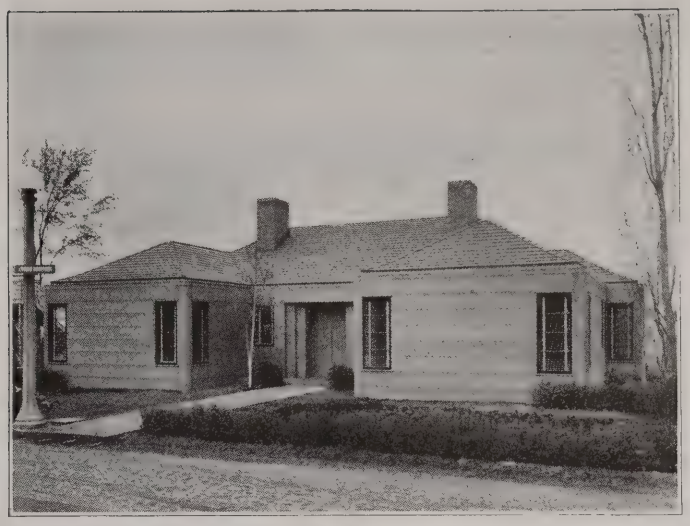
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE: Fordyce, Arkansas

Member of ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU — *Comprising*

Caddo River Lumber Company, Glenwood, Arkansas
Crossett Lumber Company, Crossett, Arkansas
Dierks Lumber & Coal Company, Dierks, Arkansas
Fordyce Lumber Company, Fordyce, Arkansas
Southern Lumber Company, Warren, Arkansas

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# A Century of Progress in Scientific Paint Making Gives to the World



*The Lumber Industries Sunlight House, Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago*

# Enterprise

# QUICK-DRI HOUSE PAINT

## A Marvel of Beauty, Durability and Practicability that Completely Revolutionizes the Whole Procedure of House Painting

Every day more and more lumber dealers are enthusiastically approving it. Whether you are a dealer, home owner, architect or contractor here are 12 points of superiority that will interest you in ENTERPRISE QUICK-DRI HOUSE PAINT.

**1. Dries in 4 Hours.**
A wet paint sign means nothing to clouds of dust or insects. Neither will it halt a sudden shower. This paint dries so rapidly that it is protection against all such elements that are a menace to paints that require several days between coats.

**2. Cuts the Time Required to Paint a House.**
Painters now stay right on a job till it is completed without the big expense and loss of time in moving from job to job between coats. Two coats can be applied in one day.

**3. Longer Life—Better Protection.**
The moisture resisting qualities of this paint are exceptional. A paint more waterproof is a paint that wears longer.

**4. Remarkable Spreading Power.**
Covers 400 square feet to the gallon with 2 coats of paint.

**5. A Rich, Permanent, Glossy Film.**
Has the long wearing glossy film only possible in a Pure Linseed Oil Paint.

**6. Permanent Shades.**
Non-fading colors give the maximum of beauty and satisfaction.

**7. Perfect Hiding Power.**
A better looking job with the minimum number of coats. One coat covers over black.

**8. Easy Working Qualities.**
Brushes perfectly, smoothly, evenly, no pull or drag.

**9. No Special Thinning or Tinting Materials Required.**
Can be thinned or tinted with the ordinary every day materials found in every paint shop or for sale wherever paints are sold.

**10. Low Cost Per Job and Per Year.**
The extra durability built into every gallon of this remarkable paint insures the lowest possible annual cost for protecting and beautifying your home.

**11. Excellent Surface for Repainting.**
When this paint finally does start to wear, it chalks slightly to a fine surface for repainting.

**12. Supported by a Guarantee That Goes the Limit.**
Take advantage of this opportunity to protect yourself with paint insurance. Your house repainted FREE including material and labor if it fails to give satisfactory service.

SOLD BY GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE. WRITE FOR INTERESTING FREE BOOKLET.

## ENTERPRISE PAINT MFG. CO.
## CHICAGO

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# *An Important Announcement by* ESSCO

NOW AVAILABLE TO THE LUMBER TRADE

**DOUGLAS FIR**

**WEST COAST HEMLOCK**

**CEDAR LUMBER AND SHINGLES**

**INLAND EMPIRE IDAHO WHITE PINE**

**PONDEROSA PINE**

Now added to our
Southern Pine and Hardwoods

EFFECTIVE June 1, 1933, Exchange Sawmills Sales Company has arranged for the manufacture of ESSCO trade marked West Coast and Inland Empire Lumber Products. This stock includes Douglas Fir, West Coast Hemlock and Cedar Lumber and Shingles from the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company, Snoqualmie Falls, Washington; Idaho White Pine from the Humbird Lumber Company, Sandpoint, Idaho; and Ponderosa Pine from the Boise Payette Lumber Company, Barber and Emmett, Idaho.

The reputation of these mills for high quality manufacture, prompt service, and improved handling methods is well established.

In addition, all lumber sold under the ESSCO brand will be manufactured under ESSCO specifications and identified by the ESSCO trade mark. Quality and manufacture are guaranteed to conform to the same high standards maintained by ESSCO for 52 years.

Now you can obtain your requirements in West Coast and Inland Empire woods, California and Southern Pine and Hardwoods all from one organization.

Now as always ESSCO offers Service, Quality, Capacity.

**EXCHANGE SAWMILLS SALES CO.**
**Kansas City, Mo.**

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# Just pull a little knob in your car...

# to Open your Garage Doors!

Simple, isn't it? . . . and so *convenient!* You can't know *how* convenient until you have actually tried it. You don't have to stop your car as you approach the garage—just pull the little knob on the instrument board and presto! —Open, Sesame!—the doors are open, and, at night, the lights are on! Pull the knob again after you are in the garage, and the doors close. . . . It's just as simple as that.

**Shown in World's Fair Lumber House**

How is this done? By *Radio!* The unseen impulses dart from your car to the garage, signalling an electric door operator to open or close the doors. A complete working demonstration of it is ready for you to see—in the Lumber Industries Sunlight House at the Century of Progress Exposition. Just ask to see the Radio Control on the garage doors. An attendant will be glad to show you everything about it, and there is no obligation.

**The Barcol OVERdoor**

While you are there, don't fail to notice the garage door itself—it is a Barcol OVERdoor, an improved overhead type door suitable for garages of all kinds, service stations, factories, warehouses, and other buildings. Note its easy operation, special tight closing action, and sturdy construction.

**BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY**
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# From the High Sierras
# California Sugar Pine
(PINUS LAMBERTIANA)

CALIFORNIA sugar pine (Pinus lambertiana) grows in the splendid forests of the California Sierras, and attains its best development in the central portion of this range. The tree is the largest and most splendid of the pines. It is a true white pine with the fine qualities of the genuine white pines and is the successor in many uses of the well known eastern white pine (Pinus strobus) of the New England and Lake States. There is an ample supply of sugar pine timber in California for many years production.

Partaking of the characteristics of the true white pines, sugar pine runs heavily to heartwood with only a moderate amount of sapwood. Its lumber is durable when exposed to the weather and when thoroughly seasoned remains in place without warping or checking. Its use in building is highly desirable for places exposed to the weather, where its durability will give long life, such as window sash, window frames, doors, cornices, siding, porch railings, and screen frames. Sugar pine is preeminent for these uses not only because it is resistant to decay but also because it is resistant to swelling and warping and its joints therefore remain tight and do not rot.

Sugar pine lumber is notable for its uniform texture, its softness, straight-grain and workability. Because of these qualities it is highly regarded for fine mill work. In addition to the exterior work specified above it is highly valued for interior finish, ceiling, panels, mouldings, and fixtures. Its even texture, straight grain and wide widths make it especially desirable for special uses in house construction such as drainboards, mantel-pieces, cupboards, and thick doors. Its availability up to four inches in thickness makes it a desirable material for many uses where a solid, easily worked wood is desired.

The high quality, workability, and characteristic ability to stay when put in place is evidenced for sugar pine lumber by its extensive use for such exacting requirements as pipe organ pipes and patterns for accurate castings.

Architects should specify sugar pine when they desire a wood for use in window sash and frames that is durable and will remain in place without alteration because of climatic changes. It will be found to be equally satisfactory when specified for doors which are exposed on the outside to the cold and damp of the weather and on the inside to the heat of the interior of the house. When used in windows and doors sugar pine will be found to be a non-conductor of heat and thus an aid in heating interiors in winter.

We feel that our lumber product, Camino Quality sugar pine, is the equal in quality of the best in California sugar pine. It is produced from our El Dorado County holdings that form one of the best sugar pine stands in size and quality. It is carefully manufactured and properly graded by our crew that has had years of experience in the handling of sugar pine. It is thoroughly air-dried at our Camino yard which, in our opinion, is exceptionally well located for the successful air-drying of sugar pine. Finally it is carefully shipped by the above mentioned experienced crew of lumber handlers.

*For further Information and Prices Write*

## Michigan-California Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUGAR AND CALIFORNIA PONDEROSA PINE LUMBER

**Camino** **California**

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee.*

## Frost's Superior Quality Quickens Your Turnover

Variety of items to the car reduces your investment. Well balanced quality stocks at small cost may be yours by availing yourself of the many woods and items offered in FROST PINE mixed car service.

Any or all of the following may be had in one shipment.

Long and Short Leaf Pine, Southern Hardwoods, Frostbrand Oak Flooring, Oak, Gum, Cypress, and Yellow Pine Trim and mouldings, Wrapped or otherwise, End Matched Flooring, Wagon and Implement stock, Cedar Closet Lining, Log Cabin Siding.

## FROST LUMBER INDUSTRIES, INC.

Yellow Pine · Cypress · Hardwoods

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

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## Eastman, Gardiner & Company

LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

***Manufacturers of Long and Shortleaf Pine***

●

## Eastman-Gardiner Hardwood Company

LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

***Manufacturers of All Species of Southern Hardwoods***

●

## Pascagoula Hardwood Company

LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

***Manufacturers of All Species of Southern Hardwoods***

Our Specialty: Red Gum
Veneers of All Kinds
We Invite Your Inquiries

●

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# For Enduring Beauty and Value Build with Pine

**Built-in Buffet or Bar makes this room ideal for entertaining**

Modern homes make use of Pine for economy and beauty just as did the first American homes built centuries ago. Pine is always good style . . . always substantial and dignified. The home of pine is permanently good-looking. Fads and styles in building materials may come and go, but the well designed home of Pine is always in good taste and commands a good value.

Pine is moderate in cost compared to many other building materials and it is so easily worked that it reduces labor cost to a minimum. Carpenters and painters work rapidly with it.

Shevlin Pine comes from the choice timber areas of the United States and Canada and is made for every building purpose. There are four varieties—Shevlin Northern White Pine, Shevlin California Sugar Pine, Shevlin Ponderosa Pine, and Shevlin Norway Pine. You can use Shevlin Pine throughout your entire home and be sure of lasting beauty by doing so. It is made for sheathing, ceiling, flooring, framing or structural lumber, siding, lath, and all kinds of woodwork and millwork as well as for Knotty Pine Walls, Log Siding, Pine Plank Flooring and Pine Fencing.

**SHEVLIN PINE**
REG U S PAT. OFF.

This amusement room works 24 hours a day . . . as a place to play bridge and entertain friends . . . as a club or sports room . . . as a meeting place for the young people. If you would like to receive the complete plan including list of material and general estimate of cost, mail the coupon below with 10c (stamps or coin).

---------- Coupon ----------

Shevlin Pine Sales Company,
Dept. 1933,
900 First National-Soo Line Building,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Enclosed find 10c for Plan of Amusement Room KP 5532.

Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____

**NEW YORK** 1205 Graybar Bldg. | **CHICAGO** 1863 La Salle-Wacker Bldg. | **MINNEAPOLIS** 900 First National-Soo Line Bldg. | **SAN FRANCISCO** 1030 Monadnock Bldg. | **TORONTO, ONTARIO** 1806 Royal Bank Bldg.

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# GOODYEAR YELLOW PINE

We make a specialty of Long Leaf Timbers, Car and Bridge Materials, Automobile Stock, as well as Yard and Shed stock, all cut from Long Leaf Virgin Yellow Pine. We carry Longitudinal Siding and Car Decking in Stock.

We specialize in implement stock. Are prepared to fabricate finished tongue stock manufactured from Long Leaf Timber, or any other fabricated lumber used in the building of implements.

We have a large handle plant and manufacture broom, mop, and hoe handles both in Hardwood and Long Leaf Yellow Pine.

We also manufacture and kiln dry Hardwood Lumber, cut into Dimension Stock and fabricated when desired.

## GOODYEAR YELLOW PINE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF
LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE LUMBER

**PICAYUNE, MISS.**

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# Save By Building Now — Take 15 Years To Pay

**Monthly Payments Less than Rent**

Example: A $6,000 new home ($10,000 boom price) can be built and paid for (including lot) for only $1,500 cash and $42.75 monthly (smaller payments later). This plan includes absolutely all costs and charges. The mortgage never comes due as long as you meet the monthly payment. And at end of 15 years the home is yours free and clear. Available in hundreds of localities where we are represented, and only to families building for their own occupancy, under the protection and guarantees of

**First National Homes System**

1st NATIONAL Registered HOMES

**Any Good Design Acceptable**
**Architect Supervision Required**

First National Homes System was developed by manufacturers and distributors of quality building materials working in cooperation with qualified local architects and contractors to guarantee you a satisfactory home. Quality details of each home permanently registered at headquarters for reference in event of resale. Write now for full information about this First National safe way to finance a real quality home on monthly payments.

**National Homes Finance Corp.**
**501 Wrigley Building, Chicago**

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY

America's Largest Producer of

Appalachian Hardwoods and Appalachian Oak,

Beech and Maple Flooring

W. M. RITTER LUMBER CO.

115 E. RICH STREET COLUMBUS, OHIO

*Sponsor Sunlight House Publicity Committee*

# ...You are Cordially Invited to Visit Our Exhibit at A Century of Progress Exposition Chicago

(May 27—November 1)

*Designed for Southern Cypress Mfrs. Ass'n By Hetherington, Architects and Builders Chicago, Illinois*

## OUR WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT

as illustrated above, is located near 29th Street on the Exposition grounds, in the Housing Section. The cabin is constructed of "Pecky" log-siding, with Cypress shingles on the roof. It is finished inside and out with "the wood eternal."

PLANS FOR THIS CABIN WILL BE SENT TO BUILDERS AND DEALERS REQUESTING THEM ON THEIR BUSINESS STATIONERY.

**Tide Water Red Cypress**

***"The Wood Eternal"***

*(Identify the Genuine by the Arrow Trademark, on Every Board or Bundle.)*

Invest — — Don't Speculate. Use CYPRESS for All Its Proper Building Purposes.

*Trade Mark* — SCMA Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Office — Clear Heart Tidewater Red Cypress — *Grade Mark*

IT REVEALS another century-old chapter in the historic durability record of "Tidewater" Red Cypress, the true "Wood Eternal" . . . . by actual exhibits of longevity established through authoritative sources.

Here also are shown interesting and novel methods in the practical utilization and finishing of this world-famed wood in building construction—for interior trim and paneling—for all exterior purposes—for pergolas, garden furniture and embellishments. Also, for industrial uses —greenhouses, tanks, cooling towers, docks, etc.

It has been so well established down through the centuries that Cypress is the wood to use in contact with soil and for all other uses where resistance to decay is the prime requisite that it requires no further mention.

For complete data on the utilization of "the wood eternal", write

## SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

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# SOFI
# OAK FLOORS

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**In the Children's Room**

## CROSSETT CAPE COD COTTAGE
**All Rooms**

## S. C. JOHNSON & SON, INC.
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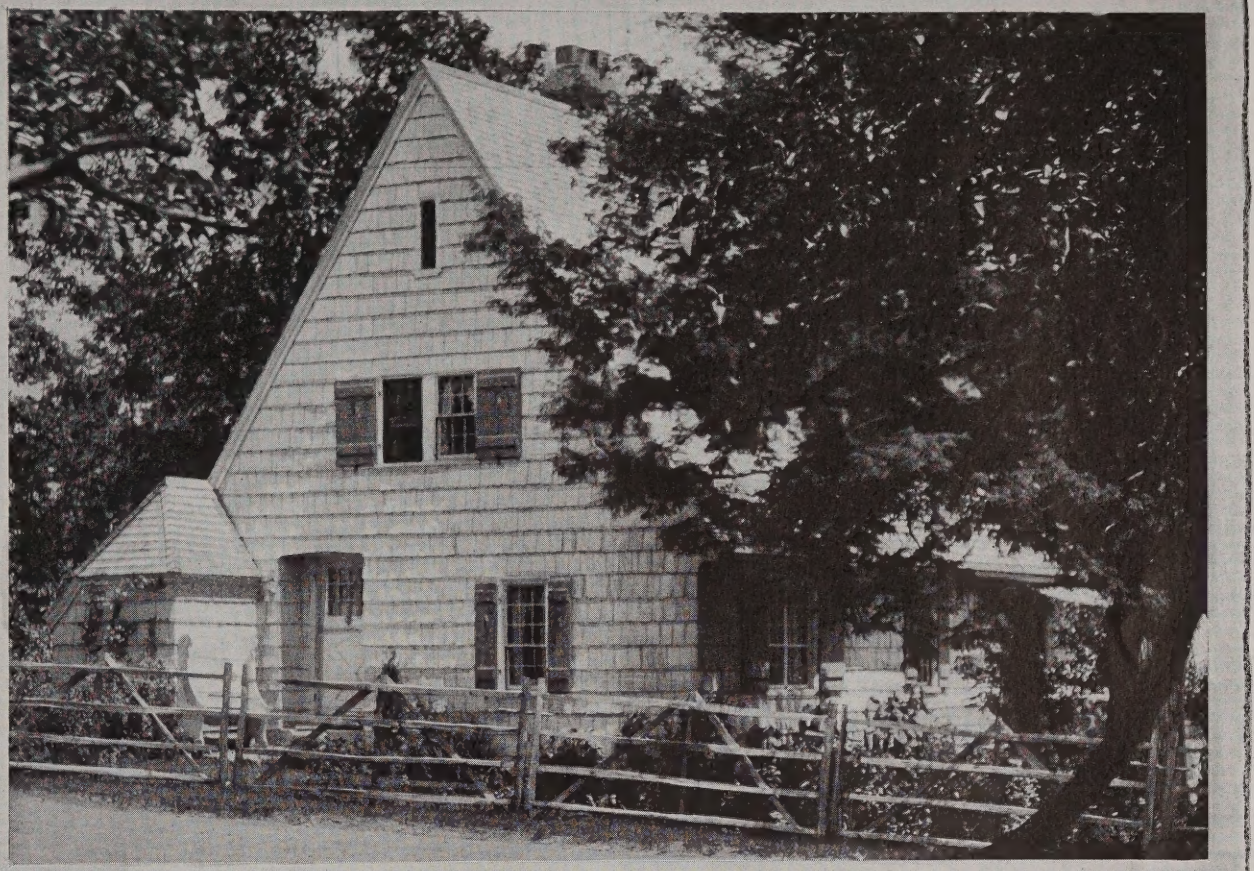

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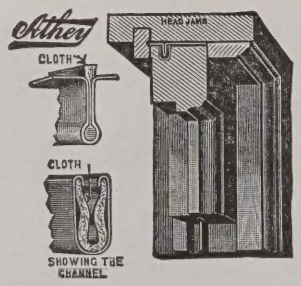


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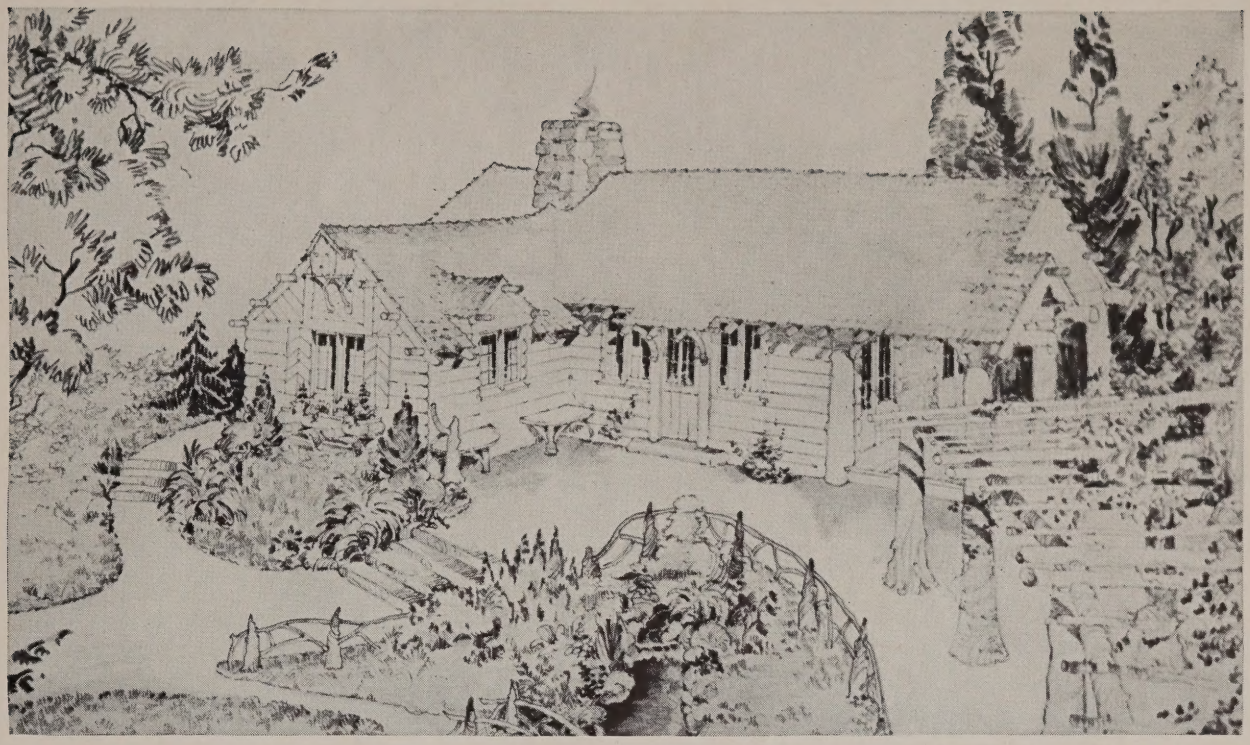
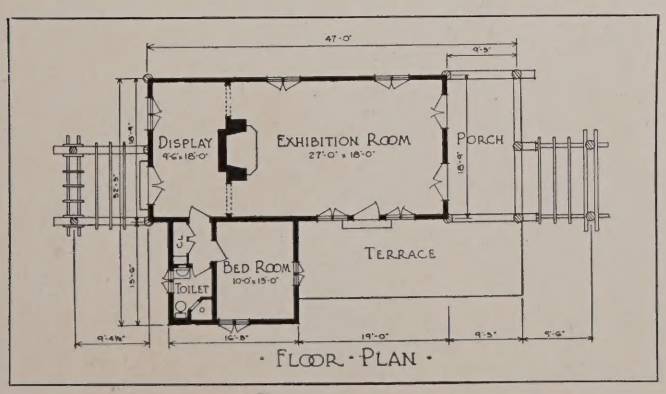


# Cypress Cottage Proves Rustic Charm

## Soft Lines of Shingled Roof Agreeable Contrast to Prevalent Flat Roof Types at Century of Progress

A WINSOME CHAMPION of the sloping roof for homes—and especially for summer cottages—is the cypress log cabin at the Fair, planned and built by Murray Hetherington, architect, for the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association. This exhibit building, charmingly placed in the Housing Group back of immense dahlia beds and with a characterful pergola of cypress logs leading up to it, is typical of a mountain lodge or rustic vacation cabin in the woodlands, exemplifying the use of log siding in connection with actual log posts, corners and brackets, and with a liberal use of cypress "knees" for ornamental effects.

The main feature of the cabin is a large living room which is used in this Century of Progress house for the display of the many decorative and practical commercial uses of tide water red cypress. This is a room 18 by 27 feet and open 13 feet high to the ridge pole. An immense limestone fireplace and chimney dominate the inner end. Beyond are spaces which, when used as a cottage, would afford flexible arrangement of dining and sleeping facilities for a small family.




The exterior of the cabin is made of pecky cypress log siding with the "pecks" highlighted in white, giving a very rustic and rugged effect, without the expense of solid log construction. Pecky cypress is characterized by the presence of numerous holes or grooves filled with a fibrous substance caused by a fungus that grows in the heart of many trees. While it looks decayed, curiously enough it is as durable as sound wood. The defect in the sense of appearance is really utilized to great advantage for antique and picturesque effects.

The east half of the cabin roof is covered with 24-inch hand rived shingles, the west half of the roof with machine rived, with weather exposure varying from 4 to 9 inches, giving the age old appearance of pioneer days. Butts are staggered slightly from 3/8 to 5/8 inches and in all cases laid perpendicular to the arc of the weave line. This method called for shaving one edge of the shingle or chopping the butt to make the weave line fairly continuous. The valleys are closed; and the ridges are capped with shingles. The starting line of the shingles at the eaves is staggered also.

The exterior of building was first covered with water proof paper nailed to studs, over which 2 x 8 inch chink pattern log siding was placed. At the openings, the log siding was beveled with a 30 degree cut.

Rustic logwork was used for corners, porch posts and lintels, and for pergola ends as shown by plans and elevations. Logs may be peeled or left with bark on as desired.

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